

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 100

22 May 1984

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Grinevskiy Laments U.S., NATO Stance in Stockholm	AA 1
Gromyko Message to UN Scores U.S., NATO Arms Push [Levchenko]	AA 1
Ustinov Comments on U.S. Missile Deployment Viewed Countermeasures Noted	AA 2
[Zholkver]	AA 2
U.S. 'Window of Vulnerability' [Kozyakov]	AA 3
Ilichev Views Soviet Proposals	AA 3
Comparison on Ustinov Replies	AA 4
Comparison on U.S. Scientists' Letter to Chernenko	AA 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

IZVESTIYA Hits U.S. Reaction to Olympic Pullout [Palladin, 19 May]	CC 1
Iranian Sports Official Cited on Olympic 'Comedy'	CC 2
NATO Defense Ministers Conclude Meeting in Brussels	CC 2
Military Superiority Sought [Soltan]	CC 2
Netherlands Pressed on Missiles [Olin]	CC 3
Serious Differences Noted [Balebanov]	CC 4
Final Communiqué Disputed	CC 5
Zholkver Views NATO Plans	CC 5
NATO Exercises in Northern Seas Criticized	CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Asia Policy Shows Increasing Interest	A 1
Key to World Hegemonism [Kudryavtsev in IZVESTIYA 18 May]	A 1
Coordinated Action [Ovchinnikov]	A 2
Nuclear Deployment Plans [Valentinov]	A 3
Global 'Militaristic' Intent	A 5
Approval of Request for Trident Funds Noted	A 5
House Rejects Request for Chemical Weapons Funds Levin Commentary	A 6
U.S. Plans Deployment of Neutron Warheads	A 7

CHINA

Soviet People Favor Normalizing Ties With PRC	B 1
PRC, U.S. Sign 'Associated Cities' Agreement	B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Kim Il-song USSR Visit Marks 'New' Stage in Ties	C 1
Komsomol Delegation Ends Visit to North Korea	C 2
USSR-DPRK Cooperation 'Consolidating Friendship'	C 2
Economic Cooperation	C 2
Foreign Trade Cooperation	C 4
Science, Technology Cooperation	C 5
KAL Incident Part of U.S. 'Crisis Situation' Aims	C 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 May]	

SOUTH ASIA

Pakistan-U.S. 'Springboard' for S. Asian Moves	D 1
[Kapustin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 20 Apr]	
DRA Trade Unions To Help Anti-Bandits Struggle	D 2
Karmal Congratulates AKHBAR on Anniversary	D 2
[Baykov in PRAVDA 18 May]	
Soviet Pilot Lands Damaged Plane in Afghanistan	D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV Fatherland Front Scores PRC 'Provocations'	E 1
Australian Foreign Minister To Visit 'Late May'	E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Poland, USSR Talks Reviewed; Unity Lauded	F 1
[Tsoppi in NEW TIMES No 20]	
CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek Interviewed	F 2
[Pishchik in NEW TIMES No 20]	
Briefs: Soviet-German Commission Meets	F 6

WESTERN EUROPE

Materials Concerning Genscher's Visit to Moscow	G 1
Talks Begin at Kremlin	G 1
Gromyko Speech at Luncheon	G 2
TASS on Genscher Speech	G 4
DPA Reopener: Genscher Speech	G 6
New Embassy Cornerstone Laid [DPA]	G 6
Talks With Chernenko	G 7
Craxi Outlines Italian Position on Sakharov [ANSA]	G 8

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Glukhov: U.S. Seeking Pretext for Interference	H 1
[PRAVDA 22 May]	
Shabayev: U.S. Exploiting Gulf Situation	H 1
U.S. Gives 'Ultimatum' to Arab Gulf States	H 2
[Shabayev]	
Arab States Reject U.S. Offers of Military Aid	H 3
[Zlatorunskiy]	
U.S.-Moroccan Military Commission Meets	H 4
Fatah's Salah Khalaf in Moscow 17-21 May	H 4

Kuwait's Ar-Rashid Interviewed on Visit, Gulf [Arutyunov]	H 5
Comparison of Gromyko-Ar-Rashid Talks	H 6
Comparison of TASS on Saudi Tanker Incident	H 6

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Soviet Warships To Visit Mauritius 22-26 May [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 May]	J 1
Mugabe Remarks on Southern Africa Cited [Paeglis]	J 1
Tanov: Pretoria Using Coercion on Neighbors	J 1
USSR Sends Aid to Madagascar Cyclone Victims [PRAVDA 15 May]	J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. 'Government Terrorism' in Central America [Kozyakov]	K 1
Duarte's Upcoming Trip for 'Puppet Instructions' [IZVESTIYA 17 May]	K 2
U.S. Bypasses Congress in El Salvador Policy [Kudryavskiy]	K 2
U.S. Planning Further Actions Against Nicaragua [Shatilova, Kobyshev]	K 3
U.S. Planning Further Militarization of Honduras [Garanskiy]	K 4
Grenadier-I Exercises To Set Up Infrastructure [Baryshev in NEW TIMES 18 May]	K 4
Joint Statement on Zimyanin Visit to Brazil [IZVESTIYA 16 May]	K 5
Briefs: Trade Protocol With Cuba	K 6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Chernenko Greeting to Music Festival Participants [PRAVDA 16 May]	R 1
Collection Features Leaders' Speeches, Articles [Editorial Article in PRAVDA 15 May]	R 1
Editorial Lauds Role of Workers' Letters [IZVESTIYA 18 May]	R 4
Editorial on Need To Train Cadres for Leadership [PRAVDA 17 May]	R 6
Grishin Addresses Perovski Rayon Voters [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 20 Apr]	R 9
PRAVDA Lists Contents of Latest KOMMUNIST Issue [14 May]	R 14
IZVESTIYA Attacks 'Renegades' Sakharov, Bonner [Baskin, Kondratyev, 21 May]	R 14
Bonner Health, Treatment Cited	R 16
Dissident's Wife Arrested at Moscow Embassy [AFP]	R 18
Briefs: Gorshkov Bust in Kolomna; Turkmenistan Party, Economic Aktiv; Pelshe Plaque in Volgograd	R 19

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Quarterly Industrial Statistics Published [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 21]	S 1
Latvian Light Industry Disregards Labor Laws [Vostrukhov in IZVESTIYA 18 May]	S 6

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Air Defense General Romanov Dies in Line of Duty [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 May]	V 1
Disabled Soldier Injured Abroad Recovers [Morozov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 18 May]	V 1

GRINEVSKIY LAMENTS U.S., NATO STANCE IN STOCKHOLM

LD211447 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Stockholm, May 21 TASS -- The Soviet Union and other socialist countries stand for the Stockholm Conference to begin, without wasting time, to work out confidence- and security-building measures supplementing one another, which would meet the most acute and pressing needs of modern Europe and help to reduce the threat of war, Ambassador at Large Oleg Grinevskiy, leader of the Soviet delegation, declared at a conference session today.

He recalled the idea, voiced by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in an interview with the newspaper PRAVDA, of combining large-scale measures of a political and international legal character with measures of a military technical nature, which would make it possible to insure the success of the Stockholm Conference and make its results a major contribution to strengthening European and international security.

The neutral and non-aligned countries participating in the conference are also in favour of taking this path, Oleg Grinevskiy said.

The Soviet representative expressed regret over the fact that speeches by delegations from a number of NATO countries, first of all the United States, are advocating the same old, unconstructive line. Instead of concentrating on major and comprehensive measures, which would make for a real scaling down of military confrontation and a change for the better in the situation in Europe, they are emphasizing narrow measures of a technical character, which are called upon to give them unilateral military advantage.

GROMYKO MESSAGE TO UN SCORES U.S., NATO ARMS PUSH

LD211523 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 21 May 84

[Excerpts] In a message to the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has discussed the relationship between disarmament and development. A commentary from Radio Moscow's Leonid Levchenko:

For years the Soviet Union has been warning that the race in arms, especially nuclear, is damaging nations, including the ones that won political independence a short time ago. The Soviet Union has advanced concrete initiatives to slow down and stop munitions conveyors. These initiatives were supported by most UN member-countries, but a decision is yet to be taken that would benefit many nations. Why? The United States and its NATO allies do not want to reduce their military spending. On the contrary, by sending the arms race spiraling again and by trying to spread the race to outer space, the United States and other NATO countries increase the danger of nuclear war. According to the information available, the leaders of the capitalist seven do not intend at their meetings in London next month to earnestly discuss the problems of the liberated countries. They prefer to continue whipping up military preparations.

It's obvious that only concrete moves to bring about disarmament can help solve the burning social and economic problems facing the developing nations and would serve to take some edge off the unemployment bedeviling the capitalist world.

USTINOV COMMENTS ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT VIEWED

Countermeasures Noted

LD220430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] There has been extensive reaction in news agency reports and the radio and TV programs of many countries to the answers given by Comrade Ustinov, USSR defense minister, marshal of the Soviet Union, to questions from a TASS correspondent. Here is a news commentary; our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver is at the microphone:

The first reactions in the foreign mass media to Comrade Ustinov's replies show that in the West, including the United States, they are beginning to ponder the futility of attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR. It has become obvious to everyone again that the Soviet Union will not allow an upset in the existing military balance, which objectively facilitates the maintenance of peace. By deploying its missiles in Europe, the United States upset this balance. Thanks to the countermeasures being taken, the balance is now being restored, although at a higher level.

In his replies, Comrade Ustinov spoke of the specific measures being taken. The unilateral moratorium on the deployment of SS-20 medium-range missiles in the European part of our country has been rescinded. The deployment of Soviet enhanced-range, operational-tactical missiles has been commenced on the territory of the GDR and the CSSR by agreement with the governments of those countries. These missiles have now been made operational. Countermeasures have been taken with respect to U.S. territory as well. We have increased the number of our submarines armed with nuclear missiles off the coasts of the United States. All this creates a counterbalance to the threat posed to us and our allies by the U.S. missiles in Europe.

However, our country considers this situation to be abnormal and dangerous. The situation can and must be changed for the better. In his recent reply to an appeal from U.S. scientists, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko again stressed that the Soviet Union is a resolute opponent of rivalry in a race involving any type of armament, including space weapons. Our country favors talks on reducing armaments. But these talks must be honest, equitable, and constructive. But can one really regard the installation of more and more U.S. missiles, including intercontinental MX missiles, as a path to talks, as President Reagan now calls it? No -- talks are impossible on that basis.

Comrade Ustinov stressed that the Washington leaders should not hypnotize themselves and try to deceive world public opinion into thinking that by means of the new missiles it is possible to force the USSR, through threats and pressure, to agree to unilateral concessions. These are futile hopes. World public opinion has quite rightly assessed Comrade Ustinov's answers as a new confirmation that the Soviet Armed Forces were, are, and will be a reliable defender of peace and security.

U.S. 'Window of Vulnerability'

LD220534 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The deployment of American missiles in Federal Germany, Britain, and Italy has reduced the security not only of these countries. The greater threat faces the United States too. The Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, reminded the world of this over the weekend when replying to questions from the Soviet news agency, TASS. He made it clear that the Soviet Union has responded to the deployment of American missiles by taking countermeasures with respect to the territory of the United States, as well as the territories where the missiles have been deployed. Our commentary is by Vladislav Kozyakov:

America has long since stopped being invulnerable. Nuclear missiles can reach any one of its cities. The ocean expanses are no longer protection from war. A grasp of this truth prompted America's leaders in the seventies to respond to Soviet proposals and search for mutually acceptable solutions, and the first agreements were signed limiting nuclear weapons. But under the present administration nuclear ambitions have taken the place of common sense. Washington seeks military supremacy over the Soviet Union. As a result, the territory of the United States faces a greater threat than it ever has since nuclear missiles made their appearance.

When the Reagan administration started placing new American missiles in Western Europe, it hoped to upset the balance of strength and gain a military advantage. The Pershing II deployed in Federal Germany, after all, can reach facilities and cities in the Warsaw Treaty countries in 8 or 10 minutes. But, as the Soviet defense minister has noted, the advantage was only imagined. The Soviet Union has taken countermeasures that pose a similar threat to the United States.

The increase in the number of Soviet nuclear submarines off the coast of the United States creates the same threat for the United States as the American missiles in Europe have created for the Soviet Union and its allies. The Soviet missiles on the submarines can hit targets on the territory of the United States in the same number of minutes as the Pershing II in Federal Germany would take to hit targets in the Soviet Union. They are as powerful and precise and have a similar range. The appearance of American first-strike missiles in Europe has made a nuclear conflict still more likely, and now the United States cannot expect to have an advantage just because the Pershing II's in Federal Germany take so little time to reach their targets.

Marshal Ustinov has emphasised that any nuclear attack on the Soviet Union and its allies would inevitably lead to an immediate counterblow both at the territories where the missiles are deployed and at the territory from which the command to use them is issued; that is, the territory of the United States. President Reagan has tried to justify his strategic rearmament program by claiming the United States may find itself with a "window of vulnerability" at some time in the future, but a window Americans never expected to appear is now in existence, and all because the President ordered the deployment of cruise missiles and Pershing II's in Europe on the very doorstep of the Soviet Union.

Ilichev Views Soviet Proposals

LD211528 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The widespread interest in the world to answers by the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, to a TASS correspondent is understandable and logical. The answers deal with issues of war and peace, writes our commentator Viktor Ilichev, and these issues affect the destiny of all nations.

With the appearance of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, and Italy, there has risen the likelihood of a world nuclear conflict. As Marshal Ustinov noted, the United States, as it has started to deploy these missiles, has upset the military balance and has created an additional nuclear threat to the Soviet Union and its allies. That was a deliberate military and political adventure, but Washington won't get a superiority over the socialist countries which have taken countermeasures to strengthen their security.

What are the measures? First, the USSR has lifted its unilateral moratorium of March 1982, on the deployment of SS-20 missiles in its European part. Secondly, under agreement with the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, siting began late last year of Soviet tactical missiles of extended range on the territory of the two countries. As Marshal Ustinov revealed, these missiles have already been placed on combat alert and create an equal counterbalance to the threat that comes from those areas of Western Europe where the new American missiles have been installed. Thirdly, the Soviet Union has also taken countermeasures against the territory of the United States. There has been an increase in the number of submarines carrying nuclear missiles off the American shores. In their power, accuracy, and the time to reach their targets, as well as in other performance, these Soviet sea-based missiles create for the United States exactly the same type of threat the American missiles in Europe pose for the USSR and its allies.

Marshal Ustinov stressed in particular that all these countermeasures are strictly within the limits that are dictated by the actions of the United States and the rest of NATO. The Soviet Union will be acting in precisely this way in the future. So who has really gained from an attempt to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union? The security of the West European countries that agreed to be turned into launching pads for Pershing and cruise missiles has certainly diminished, just as the security of the United States itself has. Small wonder the Washington leaders prefer to keep silent about their miscalculations and do not tell their own people the truth about the countermeasures by the Soviet Union against the territory of the United States.

Is it possible to achieve a turn for the better? To attain it, it is first of all necessary to remove the threat of universal peace that has arisen from the appearance of the new American missiles in Europe. If their deployment is stopped and the already installed Euromissiles are pulled out, there won't be any further need for countermeasures by the Warsaw Treaty countries. The way to the Geneva talks will be paved again. At these talks, the Soviet Union proposed fully ridding Europe of nuclear weapons. It also offered another option: to reduce by two-thirds the already available medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles in Europe and not to start the siting of new ones. It is not our fault that the United States has taken a different path.

As Marshal Ustinov notes in the answers, if the United States removes the obstacles it has created itself by stationing its missiles in Europe, the USSR is ready to resume the talks to reduce nuclear armaments at any time. The talks have to be on the only possible and fair basis: Equality and equal security of both sides. The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority but it won't allow upsetting the military balance either.

Comparison on Ustinov Replies

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 22 May carries on pages 1 and 3 of its First Edition a report on "The Replies of Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, USSR Minister of Defense, to a TASS Correspondent's Questions." The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA report has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 21 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, under the headline "Ustinov Replies to TASS on Missiles," revealing the following variations:

Page AA 1, second paragraph, last line, to paragraph three, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... of it?

Answer: What has happened is that the Soviet leadership has repeatedly warned of. After the beginning... (rewording)

Paragraph four, line four, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... are taking, the nuclear balance is being... (substituting "nuclear" for "military")

Same paragraph, line five, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... the number of nuclear warheads trained on... (adding the word "nuclear")

Same paragraph, line six, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... time has been sharply reduced for taking... (adding the word "sharply")

Paragraph five, line one, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... been taken with direct respect to U.S... (adding the word "direct")

Paragraph six, line seven, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... world-wide domination keep building up medium-range missiles in Europe... (omitting the word "nuclear")

Page AA 3, paragraph two, line four, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... should be observed, but actually the... (omitting the phrase "one would think")

Page AA 4, paragraph one, line four, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... war threat to continue to grow in Europe... (adding the phrase "continue to")

Paragraph four, line three, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... of imperialism -- German fascism and Japanese militarism... (substituting "fascism" for "Nazism")

Paragraph nine, line one, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... people to work perseveringly and purposefully... (omitting the words "even more")

Page AA 5, paragraph one, line two, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... anybody, have never been the first to take up the sword... (substituting "never been the first to take" for "taken")

COMPARISON ON U.S. SCIENTISTS' LETTER TO CHERNENKO

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 May carries on page 1 of its First Edition a report on the letter sent by two U.S. scientists to Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko regarding their concern over the dangers connected with the militarization of outer space. The PRAVDA report, headlined "Against the Militarization of Space," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 21 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 5, under the headline "U.S. Scientists Send Letter to Chernenko," and found to be identical.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. REACTION TO OLYMPIC PULLOUT

PM211511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Palladin dispatch: "Exercise in Slander...: How They Are Reacting in the United States to Soviet Sportsmen's Refusal To Participate in the 23d Olympic Games"]

[Text] Washington -- Bobby Knight, coach of the U.S. men's Olympic basketball squad, has thus far only dreamed of worldwide fame, although some time ago he gained "renown" beyond the confines of his own country. Five years ago, during the Pan-American Games in Puerto Rico, he came to blows with a policeman and landed up in a local police station. He was, however, released as soon as the charges had been filed. Knight then hastened to the airport in order to avoid a trial. Once aboard an American airliner, he lowered his trousers and displayed at a window that part of the body which in decent society one would be ashamed even to name aloud. Knight thus expressed his attitude toward the country he was in.

It was obviously out of envy for a rival that Johnny Carson played a similar trick the other day. As distinct from Knight, he is a professional entertainer, virtually the best known in the United States today. Every midnight NBC broadcasts his show to the entire country. In one program, Carson ran up to a television camera and did something similar. This stunt was accompanied by anti-Soviet statements. Everyone expresses his emotions in proportion to his intellect or at least his education. But when neither is present...

The latest wave of hatred toward the peoples of the socialist countries is being stirred up by reactionary circles which are annoyed that the anti-Olympics trick did not come off, since the representatives of many leading sporting powers have opposed the outrages committed against the games' ideals. Latter-day rabble-rousers, accompanied by a retinue of ingratiating reporters, whose target was the sportsmen from socialist countries but who hit the Olympic organizers in Los Angeles, are going around like heroes. Like another figure from antiquity -- Pontius Pilate -- the Washington administration is washing the very hands which it used to undermine the 1984 Summer Games, as the Chicago SUN-TIMES stated.

Continuing such a comparison, it is appropriate to mention figures here such as William Buckley, Jr. The Los Angeles Olympics are sinking to the bottom before our eyes (this time I cite THE WASHINGTON POST). The fires of more and more wars fanned by the White House are beginning to burn over the planet, but the ideologue of the American ultrareactionaries stretches misanthropy with redoubled fervor to the breaking point. "The worse relations with the Soviets are," Buckley boasts, "the sounder we sleep."

The devisers of provocations have also been engaged in their customary work. Their task now is to cover up the traces of what has been done, or, even better, to lead the simpletons and the uninformed on a false trail.

The methods are old ones; only the "arguments" and some of the perpetrators of the fabrications--the chief of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee P. Ueberroth, for example--are new. For a long time he complained aloud about White House interference in his plans, whereas now, as if struck by a loss of memory, he ascribes, in the manner of the pot calling the kettle black, the most perfidious acts to the USSR. In addition to his political speculations, P. Ueberroth demonstrates a split logic: he justifies the politicking of the organizers of the Moscow Olympics boycott 4 years ago, whereas he ascribes the exclusively sporting protest against the distortion of the traditions and spirit in the Los Angeles Games to vague political motives.

The following has also been dreamed up: It turns out that the sportsmen from the socialist countries were afraid of dope tests. However, it is only recently, and under the strongest pressure from the International Olympic Committee, that the Olympic organizers have reluctantly agreed to introduce such tests. Were they not here trying to circumvent a long established rule, because at least a dozen American sportsmen were caught using stimulants during the Pan-American Games last summer?

And yet another pernicious invention: The Soviet Union is said to have deliberately refused to participate in the Olympics in Los Angeles in order to incite terrorists against the games and then accuse the hosts of neglecting their guests' security interests. And this emanates from a country just rendered "happy" by a Presidential decree which "legitimizes" international terrorism as an instrument of state policy! Likewise, it is claimed that our country attempted to send a hardened spy to Los Angeles as an Olympic attache. Only one case is known to date where such a post has been used for improper purposes: In 1968, CIA career officer Philip Agee arrived in Mexico City in the guise of U.S. Olympic attache with the task of conditioning and recruiting Soviet citizens.

Noting the widespread predilection in the United States to judge everyone by their own yardstick, the weekly NATION writes that: "In discussing the USSR, we are essentially talking about ourselves." Another American weekly, NEWSWEEK, no less accurately describes how the organizers of the Los Angeles Olympics are hoping to save them from utter failure. They are banking, NEWSWEEK stresses, "on a new outbreak of chauvinism."

IRANIAN SPORTS OFFICIAL CITED ON OLYMPIC 'COMEDY'

NC220726 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 21 May 84

[Excerpt] Speaking on behalf of Iran's Physical Education Organization at an international seminar [date not specified] attended by nonaligned countries and devoted to sports issues and held at India's National Sports Institute in Patyala, Punjab, Dr (Mohammad Reza) stated that the objective behind the Olympic Games is to help bring youths from various countries and different nationalities together to create an atmosphere of understanding and friendship. However, the U.S. propaganda machinery intends to impose so-called Western values and the so-called superiority of the Western mode of life on everyone during the upcoming Los Angeles Games. He added that Iran's athletes are not willing to participate in such a comedy.

NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS CONCLUDE MEETING IN BRUSSELS

Military Superiority Sought

LD181626 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Yuriy Soltan of our staff looks at the meeting of NATO's defense ministers which has ended in Brussels:

From all signs, the Brussels meeting just rubberstamped decisions dictated by the American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger. It discussed further nuclear buildup and steps to modernize conventional weapons. Not everything came off smoothly. On the eve of the meeting, the Dutch parliament refused to vote funds for the construction of launch sites for American cruise missiles. Belgium, too, is yet to give its agreement to having such missiles installed on its territory, though work on launch pads is proceeding there.

The two countries, the Netherlands in particular, came under strong pressure at the meeting meant to force them into obedience. The West German defense minister, Manfred Woerner, showed special zeal helping his American counterpart. We cannot have the Netherlands, he rattled, follow a course different from ours. His manner indicated gratitude for the possible decision pressured by the United States to lift the remaining few restrictions on arms production in Federal Germany under the 1954 Paris agreement.

This has pleased revenge-seeking groups in Federal Germany which have been increasingly vocal demanding that the borders be restored of the Nazi Reich. The Netherlands did not give in. But a majority of NATO's defense ministers called for deploying American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe according to schedule, thus approving the American war preparations in Europe. They also fixed programs to build up conventional arms and raise their destructive capacity close to that of nuclear weapons. The NATO ministers once again claimed a Soviet threat to justify their efforts to militarize Western Europe, efforts dangerous to world peace.

The United States and its partners have shunned answering the offer of the socialist countries to agree not to use force, though such an agreement would include a mutual pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons. NATO has also failed to respond to the Warsaw Treaty Organization's proposal that their military budgets be first frozen and then reduced and that Europe be rid from chemical and neutron weapons. The NATO ministers complained about the steps being taken by the Soviet Union and its allies to counter the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The following should be said about this: The Warsaw Treaty countries do not strive for military superiority but will not allow anybody to upset the military balance which helps maintain peace. The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies keep calling for ridding Europe from both tactical and medium-range nuclear weapons. They are ready for dialogue. But the NATO countries should first give up their claims to military supremacy and return to the situation that existed in Europe before the American nuclear missiles appeared there.

Netherlands Pressed on Missiles

LD172319 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] NATO has held another session in Brussels at defense minister level. Radio Moscow news analyst Viktor Olin comments:

The defense ministers discussed a number of questions linked with a policy of stepping up arms, but they focused on pressing the Netherlands into saying a final yes to the deployment of American nuclear missiles in its territory. The Dutch Government is bound by the so-called rearmament decision of December 1979, but it is facing energetic opposition to Euromissiles. Up to 80 percent of the Dutch population are against these missiles.

In appealing to their so-called unstable partner, the defense ministers used arguments worth mentioning. One boils down to this: a Dutch renunciation of the deployment of cruise missiles will split NATO and allegedly help the Soviet Union consolidate the disagreement among the member-countries. But other factors underlie these fears. After American missiles deployment began some months ago, political quarters in Western Europe have been increasingly aware of the dangerous consequences of the step that has been taken with their sanction. It is becoming evident that the continent has found itself in a definite form of dependence on the leaders in Washington who have received an additional chance to take and carry out military and political decisions no matter how adventurous, without telling the allies and without getting their consent.

When Denmark understood this, its parliament decided to steer clear of action on the plan for so-called rearmament, and took away the money it gave. Washington and the obedient leaders of NATO fear lest a vote against the American missiles be taken by parliament in the Netherlands and Belgium and then the others. As for a division in NATO, it already exists, only not on the plane that was talked about in Brussels. It is a division between the politicians glued to the so-called twin-track decision and the millions of people, up to three-quarters of the population, taking part in the anti-missile movement.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and some of his colleagues used another argument in the hope to influence the Dutch position. They claimed that a Dutch renunciation of the deployment of American missiles will ultimately undermine the chances of resuming talks on nuclear weapons in Europe. But, again, far from all the voices sounded convinced. Anyone knows that it was the start of missile deployment that terminated the talks. It not only upset the principle of equality and equal security without which a honest dialogue on military problems is impossible, the appearance of missiles was the last straw. Washington discredited itself as a partner in talks and it views them as nothing but camouflage for its plans to secure military superiority.

It is possible to return to Geneva. Only the way must be different. Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has noted that as soon as the United States and the other NATO countries acting in concert with it take steps toward restoring the situation that existed before the start of the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union will not be slow in responding. This is the real way to negotiations said Konstantin Chernenko. The session (?showed) that NATO again refused to heed the voice of reason.

Serious Differences Noted

LD171412 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Brussels, May 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

A regular round of meetings of leading military bodies of the North Atlantic bloc is to end in the Belgian capital today.

From its very first days, the spring "Atlantic Week" brought out serious differences between the USA and its West European allies. The issues involved are, in the first place, those of deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the Reagan administration's policy of steadily increasing the bloc's military spending.

The news agency BELGA says that "The United States again pressured Holland yesterday to agree to deployment of American cruise missiles in its territory. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger insisted before the Dutch defence minister, Jacob de Ruiter, that The Hague should not refuse to have 48 nuclear missiles installed at the Woensdrecht base beginning with 1986. The news agency says that the Dutch Government may be compelled to resign if it agrees to the deployment of American nuclear missiles in the country. Holland, like Belgium, has not yet made a final decision on the deployment of such weapons in its territory.

The allies also resisted Caspar Weinberger's attempts to make Western Europe increase sharply again its expenditures on the development of NATO's military infrastructure.

Final Communique Disputed

LD171939 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Brussels, May 17 TASS -- The Military Planning Committee of the North Atlantic bloc has ended a two-day session here after calling for further efforts to boost NATO's military capability.

After examining the alliance's long-term plans for 1985-90, the attending defense ministers of NATO countries reaffirmed the intention to go on installing American first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries despite mounting opposition from broad popular masses. They also endorsed plans for further building up conventional arms based on latest technology, including laser weapons and electronic warfare systems.

The defense ministers of the United States, West Germany, and Britain put hard pressure on Holland to agree to the deployment of 48 American first-strike missiles in its territory. Dutch Defense Minister Jacob de Ruiter did not offer any definite assurances on this score at the session.

Disagreements inside NATO were further reflected by the fact that the Greek and Danish ministers again made reservations about the part of the final communique, which concerned the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe. The Spanish foreign minister reserved the position of his government on the text of the communique as a whole.

Zholkver Views NATO Plans

LD172154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] A routine session of the NATO Military Planning Committee at the level of defense ministers ended today in Brussels. A latest news commentary. At the microphone is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver.

The reports which have come in from the Belgian capital over the past few days reveal quite clearly that the military leadership of the Atlantic bloc is undertaking new measures for the further escalation of the arms race. And this time it is a matter of accelerating this race in two -- as it were -- parallel directions.

On the one hand, the stepping up of NATO's nuclear potential is continuing. This is also shown by the allocations just confirmed by Congress for deploying the new MX system of U.S. intercontinental missiles and by Washington's unceasing pressure on the West European NATO countries, primarily on the Netherlands, with the aim of installing medium-range nuclear missiles there.

On the other hand, the present session of the NATO Military Planning Committee particularly discussed the plans for stepping up so-called conventional weapons. By the way, the adjective "conventional" is in this case extremely relative. For it is reported from Brussels that under discussion there was the question of the creation of new types of weapons, from electronic means of waging war to laser weapons.

In this connection, one cannot but call attention to the fact that it has been proposed to use primarily West Germany as a sort of European arsenal for NATO. I would remind you that in the mid-1950's when West Germany was included in the Atlantic bloc, much was said that within the NATO framework the FRG's weapons would, they said, be controlled and restricted. These functions were given to the so-called West European Union. However, in practice, this organization not only has not restrained the militarization of the FRG but on the contrary has removed, one after another, the military restrictions on it, and as a result the Bundeswehr has become the most powerful army in Western Europe.

And now it has been proposed to use this same West European Union to involve the FRG in the production of the latest types of weapons. And all of this is happening at a time when, with the coming-to-power of the right-wing conservative bloc in Bonn, revanchist forces are again raising their heads in the country and a map of Germany with its 1937 borders is becoming the official one.

Can one imagine a greater challenge to the peoples of Europe, who are preparing to mark the 40th anniversary of the difficult victory over fascism?

NATO EXERCISES IN NORTHERN SEAS CRITICIZED

LD181028 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1600 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] NATO's "Blue Harrier-84" military exercises continue on the Danish coast in the western part of the Baltic, in which 70 battleships from 4 NATO countries are taking part. Even more ships are taking part in other exercises taking place at the same time in the North Sea called "Bright Horizon." The naval forces of Denmark, Norway, the United States, and the FRG are among the participants in the latter exercise. Our military observer, Commander Vladimir (Kuzar) writes:

Recently, NATO has been regularly organizing exercises in the north, thus, the FRG's big naval exercises were held in the Baltic in February. For the first time in NATO's history, the alliance's biggest exercises, "Avalanche Express" and "Teamwork-84" in the Arctic, were held in March. In April came the Baltic operation exercises, during which U.S. warships arrived in the Baltic. The continuing military exercises in this region are not accidental, Vladimir (Kuzar) stresses. The NATO leadership is preparing an attack in the north (?on the) bridgehead. Recent admissions by a former major in the Norwegian Army (Einar Edvardsen), are also proof of this. The major said that in staff exercises held in Bodo 3 years ago, the waging of offensive war in the north was practised, and included a nuclear strike on Finland. Norway itself was the bridgehead for launching the strike.

The NATO leadership has already practised such plans several times. The necessary material preconditions are being created for their implementation today. Among other things, this concerns the agreement between Norway and the United States, which permits the U.S. planes to use Norwegian airfields for their aggressive purposes. The same applies to the agreement concerning the storage of U.S. heavy war equipment in Norway and certain other areas. Such agreements, in fact, make it possible for the United States to station nuclear arms in Norway at any time and to decide for itself on their use.

Concern is also aroused by the provocative nature of the increasing number of military exercises. When organizing such exercises in the immediate vicinity of the coast and borders of the socialist countries, certain circles in the West consciously provoke countermeasures from these states. Thus, suspicions and tension are brought into relations between countries, and this causes aggravation of the international situation.

The military activity of NATO and the United States is assuming an increasingly dangerous character, says our military observer Vladimir (Kuzar) in conclusion. In this situation, the question of implementing the idea of a nuclear weapons-free north is very topical. The majority of the population in the Nordic countries today supports this idea, not wishing to have a military confrontation.

U.S. ASIA POLICY SHOWS INCREASING INTEREST

Key to World Hegemonism

PM180931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Taking the Colonial Route"]

[Text] The 21st century is a stone's throw away, as the saying goes. It is important to ensure a peaceful transition from the present 20th century to the new century and to ensure that it does not inherit the terrible danger of a nuclear war capable of destroying civilization. What is needed for this is an effort by truly the whole of mankind.

However, everyday practice shows that not everyone thinks this. The U.S. ruling circles dream of something else, namely of making the 21st century an American century. To this end they are trying to get their paws on all the world's continents. In particular, the ideologues of the present U.S. Administration are increasingly arriving at the conclusion that the U.S. path to world hegemony lies across the Pacific to East Asia. In almost every speech they make and every interview they give the Washington leaders mention the U.S. role in the Pacific and East Asia. Thus, commenting on his trip to the PRC, President Reagan declared that it "demonstrates awareness of the responsibility of America as a country called upon to play the leading role in the Pacific region -- a region whose economy possesses colossal vigor." Then, in an interview granted to the journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Reagan declared yet again that, in his opinion, "the Pacific basin has a great future."

Well, approximately 35 countries are located on the shores of the truly great ocean, a majority of mankind lives in them, and they are capable of great, historic achievements, particularly on the wave of the national liberation movement. However, this was not what the U.S. President had in mind when he spoke of the Pacific's "great future." He interpreted it as follows: "An American once exclaimed: Go West, young man! Well, that is what we are doing." Only the President forgot to explain that these "young men" are dressed in military uniform and are holding not an olive branch but deadly weapons.... Echoing Reagan, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger devoted a special speech in San Francisco to the Pacific direction of U.S. policy on the way to world hegemonism. "If anyone doubts America's understanding of the tremendous significance of the Pacific, President Reagan's visit to China after the trip he made last year to Korea (South, of course -- V.K.) and Japan must dispel those doubts," Weinberger declared.

Weinberger went further and explained in a very graphic form the President's thought about the westward movement of "young men." Despite the state borders, Weinberger considers this march the continuation of the march into the "Wild West." Even then, in the defense secretary's opinion, "America was captivated by one more distant, unexplored border," which lay considerably to the west of California's coast. The secretary did not say what that cost the native population -- the Indians. He believes that the present westward march could take place under the motto "For faith, gold, and glory." Weinberger obviously was unaware that he was repeating in a somewhat modified form Marx' description of the colonial campaigns of the 19th century, when missionaries (faith) were sent from West Europe to the future colonies, to be followed by merchants (gold), with soldiers (glory) bringing up the rear.

Nowadays the leaders of the American Administration themselves, including the President and his defense secretary, are appearing in the role of "missionaries." It is not hard to see this when you look at President Reagan's replies to questions in the journal PACIFIC, which were almost entirely devoted to the main principles and aims of U.S. policy toward Pacific islands.

Using as a cover the UN mandate of trusteeship over many Pacific islands, the United States, to put it simply, is pocketing these island states by proclaiming them part of American territory under the false mask of "commonwealth status." Reagan did not say a single word about those islands as the aggressors' bridge from the United States to East Asia. On the other hand he did his best to publicize the charms of the American way of life, which will supposedly make the Pacific islands happy if they take the path of private enterprise. Altogether, it has to be said the Reagan has recently been becoming an increasingly open missionary for the system of free enterprise and, of course, not just in the Pacific. As is customary, he is being followed by the multinational monopolies, which intend to "make the gold" which Weinberger mentioned by mercilessly exploiting the small island countries.

M. Mansfield, prominent U.S. politician and U.S. ambassador to Japan, frankly describes the motives behind Washington's Pacific and East Asia policy. "The East Asian region," he says, "is the largest U.S. trading partner at the present time. It is here that we obtain the greatest profits from U.S. capital investments."

As for the "young men" in soldier's uniform, they have been in the western Pacific and on the Asian mainland for a long time now. The U.S. naval base on Guam is used to oversee the Pacific islands made happy by U.S. tutelage. The Subic Bay and Clark Field bases in the Philippines also perform a patrolling service. An aggressive military bloc of the United States, Japan, and South Korea is being knocked together in the northwest Pacific. Pressure is being stepped up in an attempt to turn ASEAN into a military bloc under U.S. command. The activity of the ANZUS bloc (United States, Australia, and New Zealand) is being revived. Weinberger describes Japan as the "cornerstone" of U.S. military policy in East Asia, assiduously implementing a policy of remilitarization.

The policy of transforming the Pacific region into a citadel of U.S. hegemonism with sights set on the 21st century is accompanied by quiet over blackmail vis-a-vis the West European allies, which have recently been displaying dissatisfaction with certain aspects of the Reagan administration's aggressive course. The United States tries to intimidate West Europe with the prospect of remaining in isolation in the face of the "Soviet military threat." The aforementioned Mansfield, patently addressing the U.S. West European allies, has already alleged that in the future "there will be a decline in interest in states on the opposite side of the Atlantic from us, and an increase in interest in the states of the Pacific basin." This "interest" is highly specific in nature. The countries and peoples of East Asia and the western Pacific in general will perhaps suffer the most from this, since they are assigned the role of a unique kind of "fertilizer" for U.S. hegemonism in the region.

The westward march of the Pentagon's "youngmen" drags behind it a long trail of aggression. This is why the greatest vigilance must be displayed vis-a-vis the adventurist U.S. plans, which threaten the national independence of Pacific and Asian countries.

Coordinated Action

LD202339 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 20 May 84

[From "International Panorama" program; video talk by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush completes his tour of Asia this week.

The trip's very route: Japan, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Oman -- going from the Far East to the Strait of Hormuz -- gives one grounds to speak about a definite shift in U.S. strategy and an increase in attention to the Asia-Pacific region. Incidentally, Reagan himself has persistently hinted at this, recalling that 6 months before his recent visit to China he visited Japan and South Korea. Visiting Beijing with the President, Secretary of State Shultz set off straight from there for Tokyo and Seoul.

Following him, Secretary of Defense Weinberger made visits there also. At his talks in the Japanese capital the Pentagon chief made a remarkable statement: According to what he said, at the moment the chief thing is not so much to build up the combat potential of states connected with the United States by military agreements as to unify their efforts and have allies take a more active part in U.S. global strategy. He spoke in favor of coordinated action between the Atlantic bloc and the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle, hinting at the possibility of turning it into a Pacific polygon [mnogougolnik].

While in Beijing Reagan stated that the United States is striving to create a strong community of countries, similar to the Atlantic alliance in the West, to the east of the Soviet Union. Reagan's words shed new light on the talks about the so-called Pacific community, or Pacific ring. Using much the same expressions the idea of the Atlantic community was floated at the end of the forties: The NATO military bloc, as is known, became its eventual embodiment.

The Pacific ring opens up a convenient opportunity for the United States to put all the U.S. allies in the region under one harness -- to join the NATO and ANZUS blocs and the bilateral military agreements between Washington and Tokyo and Washington and Seoul into a common chain and at the same time made the ASEAN states confederates in imperialist intrigues. This is clearly shown by the expansion of the makeup of participants in the annual naval maneuvers that started this week in the area of the Hawaiian Islands. Incidentally, the codename of these maneuvers, "RIMPAC," happens to mean Pacific ring. At first it was the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand that engaged in joint practice to perfect combat operations, but Japan has now joined in three times and South Korea once. Thus, the naval vessels and aircraft of all of the supposed participants in the Pacific community, apart from ASEAN, are involved in the "RIMPAC" maneuvers.

Amongst the ASEAN countries probably the Philippines have the greatest strategic importance for the United States and not only because this archipelago represents, as it were, a turnpike on the way from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean. The U.S. 13th Air Force is based in the Philippines, at Clark Airbase. Its zone of operation extends from the Hawaiian Islands in the east to Diego Garcia in the West. Subic Bay, the major U.S. naval base outside the United States, is also situated in the Philippines. It backs up the operations of the 7th Fleet, the U.S. Armed Forces command's chief strike force in the area of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Nuclear Deployment Plans

LD211656 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 21 May 84

[From the "Focus on Asia" program]

[Text] When President Reagan was recently in China on an official visit, he stated that the United States of America would never agree to sign an agreement with the Soviet Union on reducing or destroying nuclear armaments in Europe if the Soviet missiles deployed in Asia remain untouched. Commentary is by our observer Viktor Valentinov. Here is what he writes:

President Reagan demands the dismantling of Soviet medium-range missiles deployed in this country's Asian part. Now if the Soviet Union had called for eliminating part of the missiles in the United States, this country would immediately be accused of interfering in U.S. internal affairs. Yet President Reagan acted as he did. Further, the U.S. President stated that there'd be no agreement on nuclear weapons in Europe if the USSR didn't reduce its SS-20 missiles in the country's Asian part. But one may ask what has one point to do with the other? Absolutely nothing, and it's not by chance that neither President Reagan nor his Chinese host ever mentioned the fact that in the Asian region the United States of America had deployed hundreds of its missiles and submarines and planes targeted against the Soviet Union and other countries of the Asian Continent. And the United States has no intention of reducing those weapons. On the contrary, it continues to build up its nuclear forces there.

This course stems from the Reagan administration's plans to wage a limited nuclear war without getting a retaliatory strike against the territory of the United States. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, a Hong Kong weekly, pointed out in this connection that the aim was to surround the Soviet Union with a nuclear belt that would be stationed not on U.S. territory but on the territories of America's allies, specifically in Asia, to ensure a greater chance of survival in nuclear war. Currently the United States of America has on Japanese territory 120 bases and other military facilities. Nuclear powered submarines and other vessels of the United States Seventh Fleet constantly sail with nuclear weapons on board into Japanese ports. The territory of South Korea has been turned into a U.S. nuclear bridgehead. The Pentagon plans to begin deploying cruise and Pershing II missiles in ASEAN countries and in Pakistan. Then the nuclear threat to the USSR and its allies will become even greater.

Now as to the Soviet missiles in this country's eastern part, they threaten no one. They are only a means of defense from the U.S. nuclear weapons already deployed in Asia and the Pacific area. Therefore, by linking the issue of these missiles with the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe, Reagan is pursuing the specific aim of eliminating in general the grounds for any Soviet-U.S. understandings on limiting nuclear weapons and to create the possibility for further intensifying the nuclear arms race in the world. But why, one may ask, did the U.S. President make his absurd anti-Soviet statements precisely in Beijing? Well, first of all, Reagan was speculating in a bid to assume the post of the champion of China's interests. He wanted the public to believe that he was taking care not only of U.S. interests but of those of China too. Secondly, the U.S. President in his policy of confrontation with socialist countries is trying to play the China card, bringing China into his peace-threatening strategy. In this connection it is worth noting that the Chinese leaders assist common or parallel interests with the United States above all with the view of the so-called deterrent of the Soviet Union. What is more, Reagan was explicitly told in Beijing that China has no objections to a U.S. arms build-up and always supported those U.S. measures. Reagan was undoubtedly satisfied, for this gives him yet another trump card for launching even more intensive preparations for nuclear war, and increase the threat of nuclear catastrophe to Asia and the world.

The Soviet Union takes a clear-cut stand on all aspects of limiting and reducing nuclear arms. This point was again emphasized by the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko when in late April he spoke at a meeting of workers of Moscow's Hammer and Sickle Steel Mill. The Soviet leader stressed in his speech that if there was to be an arms reduction it must be a truly mutual reduction. If nuclear weapons were to be scrapped, they must really be scrapped by both sides. If the United States and NATO agreed to that, he pointed out, the Soviet Union would respond.

Global 'Militaristic' Intent

LD212244 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Washington May 21 TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush returned from a lengthy trip that took him to Japan, Indonesia, India, Pakistan and Oman.

Observers view this tour in the context of those global militaristic preparations that have been launched by the Reagan administration. In Tokyo the vice-president was pressing for Japan's joining more vigorously in the implementation of the Pentagon's plans of turning the Asian Pacific region into a military place d'armes. The Washington emissary was, specifically, insisting on the increase of Japan's military budget so that in the near future Japan's Armed Forces will be able to perform the role of a gendarme in the region being imposed on them by the United States.

In Jakarta the vice-president was persistently advocating an idea of turning the regional ASEAN Organization of which Indonesia is a member into a military and political alliance yielding to Washington's diktat.

Commenting on Bush's visit to Pakistan observers note that this is not the first time that high-ranking U.S. statesmen visit camps of the Afghan counter-revolution that found asylum on Pakistan territory. The vice-president visited such camps this time. It is also pointed out that going by George Bush's pronouncements, the United States intends to increase support for the terrorists.

Washington was attaching a particular importance to Bush's visit to Oman in view of a tense situation in the Persian Gulf area. As is known, the United States is banking on turning Oman into one of bridgeheads for its "Rapid Deployment Force" created for interventionist operations in the region.

APPROVAL OF REQUEST FOR TRIDENT FUNDS NOTED

LD181402 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Washington May 18 TASS -- The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress on Thursday rubber-stamped the Reagan administration's request for funds to develop the submarine-based Trident-2 inter-continental ballistic missile. 2.2 billion dollars will be allocated for this purpose in the 1985 financial year.

Both MX and Trident-2 are first-strike strategic missiles, designed for launching a nuclear war. Its development is an integral part of the overall programme of building the Trident nuclear submarine-based system to carry out which the White House and the Pentagon requested four billion dollars from the draft budget in the next fiscal year.

The endorsement of the Trident request followed the approval by the House of Representatives the day before of the allocation of funds for the manufacture of 15 inter-continental MX ballistic missiles. The development and deployment of these two systems are a key element in the large-scale programme of the so-called "rearmament" of America.

HOUSE REJECTS REQUEST FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS FUNDS

LD181406 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Washington May 18 TASS -- The U.S. House of Representatives by a majority of votes declined the inquiry of the Reagan administration on the allocation of money for the beginning of serial production of chemical weapons of a new generation -- binary nerve ammunition.

The plans of production of these toxic agents are the corner-stone of the President Reagan-proclaimed multi-billion dollar programme of U.S. "chemical rearmament". In 1985 fiscal year alone the White House plans to spend more than 1,000 million dollars for the production of binary ammunition.

"Pushing" through Congress such big allocations for the production of a new variety of barbarous chemical weapons, the administration exerted quite an effort to influence legislators. But, despite strong pressure from the White House the majority of members of the House of Representatives voted for the third consecutive year against financing of serial production of binary ammunition.

Levin Commentary

LD181941 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] A telegram from Washington reports that the White House is seeking Congress' assent to new allocations for the production of chemical weapons.

Latest news commentary: Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

The program for the chemical reequipping of the United States, drafted by the present U.S. Administration, makes provision for allocation of almost 10 billion dollars for these purposes. For the coming fiscal year alone the White House is asking 1.1 billion dollars. If individual demands come up against opposition in Congress, as happened for instance with the allocation of 95 million dollars for the production of components of bombs containing neuro-paralytic gas, nothing is changed in the overall plans, and the Pentagon reacts quite calmly to the pinpricks of congressmen worried by election considerations.

The United States has adopted a course towards intensive preparation for chemical warfare. It is known that at present it already has the largest stocks in the world of combat toxins. The Pentagon's arsenals hold over 150,000 of them, and three million shells, mortar bombs, and aerial bombs are filled with them.

But this is evidently not enough for Washington.

Plans have been drafted to equip the Armed Forces with new types of toxic substances, above all binary toxins. Vast sums are being allocated to research into even more monstrous means of waging chemical war. The UN report on questions of disarmament notes that over 1,400 specialists work in the central laboratory for research in the field of chemical weapons, in Maryland, alone.

President Reagan accompanies each new appeal to Congress for allocations for chemical weapons with assertions that, supposedly, the acquisition for the arsenals of new types of toxic substances is the best way to exert pressure on the USSR with the aim, as Reagan states, of urging it to negotiate on the banning of chemical weapons.

But these hypocritical subterfuges don't deceive anybody. However hard they might try, nobody has ever succeeded in presenting lies as truth. If one is to take the heart of the problem, in the first place the USSR does not need to be forced to begin negotiations on banning chemical weapons at all. Our position is as clear as could be. We are in favor of a complete ban on the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and in favor of their destruction.

Second, intimidating us is a lost cause. However much the present U.S. Administration might like to dictate its will to the USSR, nothing will come of this. We are in favor of negotiations, but in favor of honest negotiations -- constructive, businesslike negotiations -- and of course, on equal terms.

Washington cannot help knowing this. But they do not want negotiations. They dream of attaining military supremacy, which is also something completely unrealizable.

U.S. PLANS DEPLOYMENT OF NEUTRON WARHEADS

LD202338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] According to data published by the Washington center for information on military problems, the Pentagon's plans for the immediate future provide for production of 1,800 warheads for neutron artillery shells. This weapon is capable of killing people while leaving industrial installations and towns undamaged. The military budget for 1985 provides for allocations for the production of neutron warheads for Lance missiles and 8-inch howitzers.

According to press reports, the Pentagon's neutron program will cost \$2.5 billion. Washington does not conceal the fact that the Pentagon will situate its neutron ammunition not in the United States but in Western Europe and other regions of the world, notes Edgar Cheporov, political observer for the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY.

It is clear that the neutron problem concerns West Europeans directly. It is also clear that in the hands of nuclear maniacs, who gamble on a first nuclear strike and have faith in victory in an atomic war, the neutron weapon will not reduce, but increase the risk of nuclear disaster.

In the meantime, the West German magazine STERN reported a few days ago that in a secret Pentagon document sent to Congress, the need for the production of neutron weapons is justified by: the wishes for our allies. This means that the United States is taking the next step on the way to turning the allies into prisoners of its nuclear doctrines.

As for the USSR, our position is that no state should stockpile, deploy, or use neutron weapons. The USSR is a resolute opponent of competition in any arms race, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's reply to the appeal by U.S. scientists in connection with the problem of the militarization of space stresses.

SOVIET PEOPLE FAVOR NORMALIZING TIES WITH PRC

OW211345 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 20 May 84

[Excerpts] Dear Chinese listeners: The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association has received many letters from Soviet people who attach great importance to Soviet-Chinese relations, as indicated in their letters. Today we will read you excerpts of two of those letters.

Comrade (Yegolov), a Muscovite, says in his letter: As a Soviet, I am highly satisfied with the gradual resumption of the two countries' relations in the economic, cultural, sports, and other fields as well as of contacts between the two countries' friendship associations. The USSR has been, and always will be, a genuine friend of the Chinese people. We must realize that the friendship between our two countries was tempered in the mighty furnace of the revolutionary struggle of building a new China.

I worked in China during the fifties, taking part in building the Harbin measuring and cutting equipment plant. I still remember those days when we Soviet experts worked happily with Chinese workers and engineers, doing our best to complete the plant as quickly as possible. Our cooperation left me with the best of memories. There were comradely cooperation and mutual understanding among us, and each one of us was always helping others surmount all sorts of difficulties on the worksite. When the plant was completed and put into operation, every one of us was delighted to see the Chinese people's achievements in building a new society.

I am convinced that Chinese workers also favor the positive and good changes that are taking place between our two countries, because such changes are in the interests not only of our two countries but also improve the world situation as a whole.

The second letter is from Comrade (Osofiyev), a resident of Ust Kut in Irkutsk, who joined the Soviet Communist Party in 1926. Comrade (Osofiyev) writes: Like all other Soviet people, I wholeheartedly support the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government of normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations. I gladly realize that proper arrangements have been made to gradually reestablish ties between the Soviet Union and China, in economic, trade, cultural, sports, and other spheres. I think the Chinese people also favor such changes taking place in the development of Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet people sincerely hope that Soviet-Chinese relations will be strengthened and developed.

PRC, U.S. SIGN 'ASSOCIATED CITIES' AGREEMENT

LD220832 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Washington May 22 TASS -- An agreement has been signed in Beijing announcing Washington and Beijing "associated cities."

According to a UPI agency report, an agreement to this effect has been reached on the initiative of the Chinese side.

KIM IL-SONG USSR VISIT MARKS 'NEW' STAGE IN TIES

OW211055 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 19 May 84

[Station contributing observer (Trigudinko) commentary: "A Solid Foundation for Friendly Ties"]

[Text] The CPSU and the Soviet Government have always attached great importance to the development of friendly ties with all socialist countries, including People's Korea. Not long ago Comrade Kim Il-song said that People's Korea attaches great importance to its friendship and unity with the USSR. In an interview with TASS delegation on Pyongyang last month, Comrade Kim Il-song thanked the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people for their positive support for the new proposal put forward by the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly on the peaceful settlement of the situation on the Korean peninsula.

It should be pointed out that the friendship between the USSR and People's Korea and the two countries' cooperation in their efforts to achieve stability and lasting peace in the Far East are built on an age-old foundation and a solid and multifaceted tradition. There have been unforgettable chapters in the annals of Soviet-Korean friendship, including their common struggle against U.S. militarism and the struggle to free Korea from colonial oppression.

The USSR, the first country to recognize People's Korea, gave Korea all-out assistance in eradicating the effects of prolonged Japanese occupation and in building its independent national economy. During the 1950-1953 period, when U.S. imperialism carried out extensive aggression against Korea and when the issue of whether or not a socialist state could exist on Korean territory was being settled, the Korean people fully realized the strength of the support they received from socialist countries. In those years the USSR, China and other countries under the world's socialism system made concerted efforts to defend Korea's just cause. The USSR provided economic, technical, financial, food, military and all other necessary assistance to People's Korea. In his speech last July marking the 30th anniversary of the end of the Korean war, Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council of People's Korea, said that the Korean people were deeply grateful to the people of the USSR and other socialist countries for their positive material assistance and spiritual support.

After defeating the aggression launched by the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices, the Korean people, under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, began to rebuild their national economy and proceeded with their socialist construction based on modern science and technology. This was extremely difficult because Korea's industry and agriculture had been seriously devastated by the imperialist aggression. People's Korea's industrial output in 1953, for example, was only 40 percent that of prewar 1949. Because of the U.S. bombing, all cities and most residential areas in Korea had been destroyed and the people urgently needed shelter, clothing and food. In fact, the country began its reconstruction effort amid ruins. We must never forget that the aggressors had destroyed thousands of factories, hundreds of thousands of houses and over 6,000 schools and hospitals. To restore the nation's productivity by using modern technology, the Korean people needed large quantities of modern equipment, machinery, and technical knowhow in construction and other areas. In the economic sector, a large number of skilled technicians were needed within a short time.

People's Korea's cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries played a significant role in dealing with these problems. In response to the request of the Government of People's Korea, the USSR sent skilled technicians to work in Korea and organized young Koreans to study at schools of higher education in the USSR. Because of all this and other assistance, People's Korea was able to rebuild the country and to complete many major industrial projects such as the Supung Power Station, the Hungnam Chemical Complex, the Kim Chaek Metallurgical Plant, the Nampo Nonferrous Metallurgical Plant, the Pyongyang Textile Complex, the Nadong Cement Plant and many other enterprises. All these projects were completed within a short time -- that is, within a few years after the aggression launched by the United States and its accomplices was defeated.

The development of Soviet-Korean friendly relations is based on a solid foundation and a long tradition. During the seventies and over the past few years new experiences have been gained in this regard and new forms of cooperation have appeared. Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the USSR signifies a new and important stage in the friendly ties between the two socialist neighbors.

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

LD220604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The visit by a Lenin Komsomol delegation headed by Central Committee Secretary Okhromiy to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has ended. The delegation, which was in Pyongyang at the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, visited a number of educational establishments and enterprises and held conversations. Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, who received the delegation, said that the Korean people highly appraise USSR efforts to ensure peace and security and will never forget the unvarying support that the CPSU and the Soviet people afford the republic.

USSR-DPRK COOPERATION 'CONSOLIDATING FRIENDSHIP'

Economic Cooperation

SK151200 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 14 May 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The construction of the people's major economic establishments with the cooperation of the Soviet Union and links in science and technology are some of the most important aspects of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. This has been carried out within the framework of cooperation strengthened and developed by intergovernmental documents -- particularly the agreement on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid -- concluded between the two countries since 1955. Like other types of cooperation in Soviet-Korean relations, this is also based on full consideration of mutual interests and comradely aid and support.

The effectiveness of Soviet-Korean relations is shown well by the following facts:

During the postwar period beginning 1953, about 60 large industrial enterprises and other people's economic establishments have been rehabilitated, reconstructed, and built in the DPRK with Soviet cooperation. These include hydroelectric and thermal power plants, metallurgical plants, coal mines, mines, chemical enterprises, and light industrial establishments. When these establishments were designed and constructed, the rich experience of Soviet scientists and engineers, who are well respected in the world, and success in science and technology were widely utilized.

The enterprises, built in the DPRK at the (?beginning) of the 1980's with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, produce 34 percent of the total output of rolled steel products, 40 percent of the total output of iron ore, 45 percent of the total output of (?crude oil) products, and about 60 percent of the DPRK's electricity.

Soviet collectives have handed down free of charge to DPRK organs about 2,700 specifications and documents on technology and technical processes and nearly 400 kinds of [word indistinct] and samples in the power, automobile and tractor, and machine tool manufacturing industries. These have greatly helped the DPRK in establishing industrial sectors (?needed) by it and in promoting the progress of the republic's science and technology.

When an automobile plant was being built in Tokchon, many Korean workers, engineers, and technicians learned the technical production process in Kremenchug city, the Ukrainian SSR, where freight cars bearing the trademark (Kras) are produced. Delegates from People's Korea stayed in the Ukraine over a year. Kremenchug citizens unreservedly shared their experience with Korean friends. When their Korean friends returned to their fatherland, Kremenchug citizens gave them about (?3-5) tons of technical documents needed to produce a freight car.

The mutual sharing of advanced experience and success in the science and technology sector is an important link between our two countries.

In recent years, hundreds of Korean engineers and scientists have been trained in the Soviet Union.

To give an example, DPRK engineers work together with physicists of other socialist countries in a (?joint nuclear) research institute near Moscow. Since this (?joint nuclear) research institute was founded, about 150 Korean physicists have been there. Soviet scientists have worked hard to see to it that Korean physicists possess the necessary knowledge. Some 25 masters and doctors were included among the Korean physicists. A group of Soviet scientists of the (?joint nuclear) research institute were cited by the republic for their contribution to the development of science of the DPRK.

To give another example, many Korean engineers who will work at [word indistinct] enterprises to be built in People's Korea with the assistance of the Soviet Union were trained at the first state-owned bearing plant in Moscow.

Before returning to his fatherland, Comrade (?Yi Sun-san), a leader of Korean engineers, extended deep thanks to the Soviet comrades and noted that his group had successfully learned the technical process for producing various kinds of bearings.

To grasp Soviet experience, Korean colliers, chemists, meteorologists, agricultural technicians, mathematicians, geographers, and medical scientists have visited our country. Soviet botanists and astrophysicists have been invited to visit People's Korea.

The Soviet people's economy has taken advantage of a series of successes attained by Korean engineers in industry and agriculture -- light industry, the manufacture of synthetic textiles, and [words indistinct].

As envisaged in a protocol signed some time ago, contacts between the Soviet Union and Korea in the field of science and technology have been developed successfully. Soviet-Korean economic cooperation contributes to the lofty cause of consolidating friendship of our two peoples and to the successful implementation of important tasks of the people's economy.

Foreign Trade Cooperation

SK160243 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 15 May 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] 'Dear listeners: Foreign trade is important in the manysided relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. In this connection, a station commentator of our radio has written as follows:

Not long ago a heavy machine plant in Alma-Ata, the capital of the Kazakh SSR, sent several units of wire-producing machine to metallurgical enterprises in the DPRK. Products bearing the trademark of the Kazakh plant can be seen at many DPRK enterprises including (?new) workshops of Kim Chaek Iron Works -- a series of (?semi-facilities) which are being expanded and modernized with Soviet cooperation.

New-type machine tools, machine, precision machine, other industrial facilities, and transportation means take a big share in the Soviet export to People's Korea. This export is carried out in accordance with the two countries' agreement on the mutual delivery of goods and payment for the present 5-year period. In this connection, what is important is that the Soviet export of industrial facilities to the DPRK is constantly increasing. The volume is expected to increase by 20 percent during the present 5-year period compared with the previous 5-year period.

The DPRK's new plants, including the (Yongsong) Bearing Plant, (Sojong) Motor Plant, and Chongjin Thermal Power Plant, which have been built with Soviet assistance, are being equipped with Soviet facilities.

People's Korea is a major (?partner) in the Soviet Union's trade sector. It comprises nearly one-third of the Soviet Union's total trade volume. The following figures eloquently show the active development and speed of Soviet-Korean trade: In the last 20 years, the trade volume between our two countries has increased by 5.5 times. The other important thing is that Soviet-Korean trade relations assume a stable and [word indistinct] nature on the basis of the 5-year (?long-term) agreements.

As is well known, for example, the DPRK does not have raw resources such as petroleum and (?hard coal), which are extremely necessary for the development of metal industry and petrochemical industry and for [words indistinct] of auto transportation.

Taking the demand of the DPRK into consideration, the Soviet Union is increasing petroleum and other raw material export to the fraternal nation. For example, during the present 5-year period, the export of the (?hard coal) is expected to increase by 15 percent.

Soviet cotton is greatly significant in the development of the textile industry of the People's Korea. The Pyongyang, (?Sinuiju), and Hamhung Textile Plants and other enterprises produce several-million-meter-long textiles of high quality with Soviet cotton.

The Soviet Union also exports to the DPRK ferrous metal rolled steel products, manganese steel, chrome steel, and many other items. All of these consolidate the foundation on which raw materials necessary for various fields of the DPRK economy can be stably supplied.

Meanwhile, the DPRK is also exporting various products and items to the Soviet Union. In the past 20 years, the structure of Korea's export has greatly changed. For example, metal cutting machine and machine facilities, too, are included in the list of commodities exported to the Soviet Union. During the present 5-year period, the DPRK has exported to our country new commodities such as (?enamel electric wire) and car condensers.

In the near future, small-sized motors and bearings, too, will be exported. These are products of enterprises built with Soviet assistance on the basis of the principle of (?sharing products).

Because of these facilities, the DPRK is able not only to meet the demand of its own economy but also to export its products to the Soviet Union on the basis of reciprocity.

Trade between the two countries along the border area, too, is successfully developing. This trade is carried out by areas near the border of the Soviet Maritime Province and North Hamgyong Province of the People's Korea. Last year a large quantity of the people's consumer goods, including (Okiwan) and (Miryusa) refrigerators and [word indistinct] various commodities, were exported to the DPRK from the Soviet area near the border. Ceramic ware, vegetables, and fruits of the People's Korea were exported to the Far Eastern regions of our country.

The trade of commodities between the Soviet Union and Korea, which is expanding every year, serves as an important indicator displaying the effectiveness of the Soviet-Korean economic cooperation based on the principle of complete equality, reciprocity, and mutual interest.

Science, Technology Cooperation

SK220550 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 20 May 84

["Talk by (Surinov), Deputy Chief of the Foreign Relations Administration of the USSR Academy of Sciences, on USSR-DPRK Relations in Science" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Cooperative relations between scholars of the USSR and People's Korea have existed since Korea was liberated from the Japanese colonial rule by the Soviet Army. At the DPRK Government's request; Soviet scholars helped establish a higher educational system in the republic, train men of ability necessary for this system, found scientific centers, and helped organize scientific research work.

Hundreds of young Korean men and women came to our country and graduated from colleges, and many of them became academic functionaries. Scores of Korean comrades came to the Soviet Union and presented papers for scholastic [as heard] or doctorate degrees.

With the foundation of the republic's Academy of Sciences in 1952, scientific relations between our two countries entered a new stage in terms of quality. Reality shows that this cooperation benefits both countries and contributes to successfully executing important tasks of the people's economy in the Soviet Union and People's Korea. More than a few instances of our cooperation in this field can be cited, but I would like to mention just a few.

First of all, Soviet and Korean scholars jointly conducted exploratory works aboard the Soviet Academy of Sciences' scientific exploration ships in waters bordering the Korean peninsula. This exploration work encompasses broad oceanologic research which is of great existential significance.

Also, the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the DPRK Academy of Sciences send each other engineers, mechanical experts, physicists, chemists, biologists, geographers, and experts of various other fields to exchange experiences, to give advice, and to give lectures.

I would like to note one characteristic in Soviet-Korean scientific relations. Counterpart groups of the two countries cooperate with one another in research for a series of [words indistinct]

For instance, the design research institute of the metallurgic enterprise in Dnepropetrovsk of the Ukraine SSR and the design research institute of the Pyongyang steel enterprise have been maintaining scholarly contacts for the past several years. They are jointly preparing designs of new workplaces and other production facilities of the republic's metallurgic enterprises such as Kim Chaek Iron Works, which is a main enterprise in this field in People's Korea. Another instance, as is well known, our two countries also cooperate in the field of ceramics. Scholars are also contributing to this business. Functionaries of the fisheries institute in Vladivostok and of the Wonsan fisheries research institute exchange scientific information and coordinate scientific research work in the northwestern part of the Pacific.

The success of Soviet experts in metallurgy, chemistry, mechanical production, railway transport, and automotive transport are extensively utilized in the DPRK economy. In the meantime, Soviet scholars highly value the work of the Korean scholars in many fields, such as production of vinalon synthetic textiles, growing herbal medicines, raising fresh-water fish, and growing (?ginseng).

Contacts between scholars of the Soviet Union and Korea are realized through cooperation plans regularly signed between the two countries' academies of sciences. Some time ago the 1984-1985 plan, envisaging further expansion of relations, was signed in Moscow, calling for scholar exchanges in the fields of geology, geophysics, and chemistry. Joint research work also continues in the field of ocean biology.

Another form of cooperation between scholars of the Soviet Union and Korea is the exchange of books. The libraries of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow and Leningrad have regularly sent Soviet books, magazines, and pamphlets in various fields of science to People's Korea, and People's Korea has also sent scientific books to our country.

As in all other areas of relations between our two countries, scientific relations between the scholars of the Soviet Union and Korea are based on the principles of mutual advantage and equality, and are contributing to strengthening and developing our friendship.

KAL INCIDENT PART OF U.S. 'CRISIS SITUATION' ALMS

PM211057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Those Who Need Crises"]

[Text] Tokyo, 18 May -- The incident involving the South Korean aircraft that was provoked by Washington, the invasion of Grenada, the armed intervention in Lebanese affairs, and other aggressive actions are all inseparable links in the Reagan administration's global strategy aimed at creating a crisis situation in the world. The well-known Japanese journalist Koichiro Yoshiwara writes about this in his new book "Those Who Orchestrate Crises."

Referring to the Boeing 747 spy flight, he stresses that the White House used it to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria and militarist psychosis in the United States and to aggravate international tension. There is no longer any doubt that Washington was fully aware of the aircraft crew's actions beginning from take-off at the U.S. airport of Anchorage. The U.S. services deliberately did not correct the airliner's course when it penetrated deep into Soviet airspace. The Pentagon, the book says, is extremely interested in obtaining intelligence information on the Soviet Far East. It is absolutely no coincidence that an RS-135 strategic reconnaissance aircraft, a P-3C antisubmarine aircraft, and an E-3A early warning aircraft were patrolling the skies near the USSR's border on the day of the provocative flight by the Boeing 747, and that a frigate and other surveillance facilities were in operation at sea at that time.

Yoshiwara also notes that 2 weeks before the flight the "passenger" airliner was stationed at the U.S. Air Force base at Anchorage where it was equipped with the appropriate electronic apparatus. Its crew was increased from the usual 20-22 people to 29. The names of the "additional" crew members have still not been announced. During the U.S. war in Korea, the South Korean Air Line which owned the Boeing 747, was taken under the full control of the military command, and all its pilots are former Air Force men. It is also well known that the South Korean Air Force is under the command of the U.S. 5th Air Force whose headquarters are located at (Futyu) near Tokyo, and that the South Korean regime's Air Force intelligence directorate is closely linked with U.S. military intelligence, Yoshiwara points out.

The United States, acting in conjunction with Tokyo and Seoul, the book goes on the note, used the South Korean aircraft incident to fuel a new round in the anti-Soviet campaign. Not since the war have the United States and Japan inspired such a massive propaganda action as in September last. And surely never has Japan been assigned such a degrading role as Washington's "race horse." The U.S. CIA and the Japanese Government, the book says, published deliberately false information about what happened.

All this ballyhoo later served as a propaganda justification for aggressive new actions including on Grenada and in Lebanon. In other words, Yoshiwara concludes, the Reagan administration is provoking international crisis in an attempt to create a tense atmosphere throughout the world.

PAKISTAN U.S. 'SPRINGBOARD' FOR S. ASIAN MOVES

PM211642 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Apr 84 p 3

[M. Kapustin article under the rubric "International Notes": "Springboard for Interference"]

[Text] "Dushman" means "enemy." The word sounds the same in most of the languages spoken in Afghanistan and India, Pakistan, and Iran. That is what the inhabitants of these countries call the betrayers of the Afghan people who fled the DRA after the 1978 April Revolution victory and spread throughout the region in the guise of "refugees." In the past few years the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble has gained a black name and black repute. The dushmans have managed to leave behind them a trail of murder and robbery, illegal narcotics trafficking, and a great variety of other crimes in Peshawar and Lahore, Delhi and Bombay, and in many other cities of southern and southwestern Asia.

The basmachi rabble has been particularly unrestrained in Pakistan's Baluchistan and Northwest Frontier Province where several dozen camps of so-called "refugees" are concentrated. The basmachi chiefs -- former Afghan feudal lords -- seize land, water sources, and cattle belonging to the Pakistanis and set up syndicates for trafficking in weapons and narcotics. Scared of nobody and nothing, they walk armed through the streets of Pakistani cities and settlements. As eminent politician M. Azad stated at a press conference in Rawalpindi, Afghan counterrevolutionaries are robbing and killing Pakistani citizens but the police have not once held an inquiry.

Why is the bandits' tyranny and lawlessness not properly rebuffed by the Pakistani authorities, who are well known for their severity in suppressing any antigovernment demonstrations? The fact is that the "freedom" of open theft enjoyed by the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble in Pakistan, like their presence in Pakistani soil, is paid for by U.S. dollars. The basmachi gangs are essentially a CIA mercenary army of many thousands with whose help the U.S. espionage department implements actions aimed against Afghanistan and India -- two countries whose independent policy sticks in the White House incumbent's throat.

In exchange for massive military and economic aid the Pakistani military administration has given control of its country's territory to the United States. To all intents and purposes Pakistan has now been turned into a giant springboard for Washington's interference in the affairs of South and Southwest Asian states. Areas bordering the DRA are enmeshed with camps where, under the leadership of CIA instructors, bandits take "science courses" in how to kill, steal, and rape. U.S. dollars have also paid for setting up special bases on the Indian border where there is subversion training for separatists aimed at tearing away the state of Punjab and a number of other northwestern regions from India and creating on their territory the so-called "independent Sikh state of Khalistan." Killings, explosions, arson, provocations -- this "trademark" of CIA mercenaries operating from Pakistani territory is well known in both Afghanistan and India.

At the same time Washington is inciting the Pakistani military against these countries. Enormous numbers of troops and vast amounts of modern combat equipment obtained from overseas is drawn up in the regions bordering India and Afghanistan. Armed provocations from the Pakistani side continue along the line of control separating the part of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan from the rest of Indian territory.

The Washington bosses are also trying to use Pakistan's territory to activate subversive radio propaganda directed against the USSR, Afghanistan, and India.

According to press reports, J. Buckley, director of the CIA-financed Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, recently visited Islamabad. He convinced Pakistani leaders of the "need" to locate an office of these "radio voices" in the country to increase the stream of lies and slander flooding into the region's states.

The Pakistani military administration's openly pro-U.S. course is provoking growing dissatisfaction among the population. Mass protest demonstrations demanding resignation of the present administration, implementation of democratic reforms, and release of political prisoners have been going on in the country for more than 6 months. Calls are increasingly heard for an end to participation in the undeclared war against the DRA and for the elimination of Afghan counterrevolutionary bases on Pakistan's territory. As a resolution by the major alliance of Pakistan's opposition parties -- the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy -- points out, Islamabad's participation in military and ideological subversion against the DRA is causing increased tension in the region and runs counter to the Pakistani people's interests.

DRA TRADE UNIONS TO HELP ANTI-BANDITS STRUGGLE

LD211514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan's Central Committee Politburo has adopted a decision on broad participation by working people in protecting the republic's industrial buildings and communications against attack by bandits. (Boris Sovodyan), our correspondent in Afghanistan, asked Sattar Purdeli, chairman of the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions, to comment on this decision:

[Begin Purdeli recording in vernacular fading to translation] Afghan trade unions have been called upon to implement the provisions of this decision. This is important and necessary for broadening the Afghan revolution's social base. Its basic elements have been set and are being used successfully in practice. Their combat ability has been proved in struggle. We have strong groups of defenders of the revolution, self-defense and fighters of the revolution. Hundreds of thousands of people are active in local self-defense. At present the majority of the population is ready to participate in this beneficial cause. This is why the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo adopted a decision to set up self-defense groups at state and mixed industrial enterprises and agricultural enterprises. This document provides for the solution of an entire complex of tasks, for their organization, leadership, supplies, development, training and preparations of the necessary cadres.

The bandits are active in small groups and also as individuals, so regular troops are not always needed to defeat them. Local self-defense is necessary to destroy the bandits. This is why the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo adopted such a decision.

KARMAL CONGRATULATES AKHBAR ON ANNIVERSARY

PM180910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Baykov report under general heading "Following the Path of Cooperation": "Deep Roots of Friendship"]

[Text] Kabul, 17 May -- The magazine AKHBAR (NEWS), published in Kabul by a mission of the Soviet news agency APN, enjoys well-earned popularity among the DRA public.

Like the agency's other publications -- the magazine SOLIDARITY and the newspaper YOUTH -- it acquaints the Afghan reader with the Soviet people's life and work, their achievements in various spheres of life, and the tireless struggle for world peace.

The other day was the fifth anniversary of the publication of AKHBAR's first issue. The public in the Afghan capital marked this date with a ceremonial meeting. The editorial office received a message of congratulations from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. It particularly notes the great sociopolitical significance of the magazine, which contributes significantly to the cause of strengthening and extending the fraternal ties between the Soviet and Afghan peoples.

The Afghan and Soviet peoples' friendship has deep historical roots, has withstood the test of time, and, despite our enemies' intrigues, is developing successfully, the message says. Under conditions of undeclared war unleashed by the forces of imperialism and international reaction, it goes on, we are constantly aware of the strong shoulder of our Soviet friends, who support us in the struggle against the enemies of the April Revolution and its gains.

SOVIET PILOT LANDS DAMAGED PLANE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD191953 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 19 May 84

[From "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Text] The limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan: On a combat training mission, an aircraft piloted by Lieutenant Colonel (Sgonnik), pilot 1st class, was fired on by bandits and damaged. It seemed that the only option was to eject. This, indeed, was the order that came from the command and control point. Below, bristling with jagged peaks, loomed the dark bulk of the mountains. The lieutenant colonel took a couple of looks at them, and, continuing the flight, soon found his airfield. Asking a young airman who was in the second cockpit of the two-seater plane [sparka] how he felt, he calmly and carefully landed the damaged machine at a spot where men of the airfield's technical flight backup service were already waiting. The courage and presence of mind of the Air Force officer are a fitting example for young soldiers.

SRV FATHERLAND FRONT SCORES PRC 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD212346 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Hanoi May 21 TASS -- The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front of Vietnam heard a report about the situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The Presidium condemned resolutely Beijing's armed provocations against the population of the northern frontier districts of Vietnam, the provocations violating sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The participants in the meeting stressed that it is necessary to preserve calm and vigilance in the conditions that have developed, to rebuff duly the armed provocations and other hostile actions of the Chinese side.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 'LATE MAY'

LD201519 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- William George Hayden, minister for external affairs of Australia, is to come with an official visit to the Soviet Union late in May at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

POLAND, USSR TALKS REVIEWED; UNITY LAUDED

PM220915 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 20, May 84 p 9

[V. Tsoppi article: "Unity: The Soviet-Polish Meeting"]

[Text] The working visit of Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, to the Soviet Union was a landmark event in the annals of the relations between our two countries and peoples. Its international significance too was unquestionably great. For the Soviet-Polish dialogue at summit level confirmed and cemented the unity of our two socialist states and, hence, of the entire socialist community, the co-ordinated policy of which is exercising a more and more marked influence on the course of world history.

The signing by Konstantin Chernenko and Wojciech Jaruzelski of a long-term programme of economic, scientific and technical co-operation between the U.S.S.R. and Poland up to the year 2000 was an expression of the conviction of both sides that joint, concerted effort in constructive endeavour is necessary and beneficial today, tomorrow and always. It was evidence of confidence in a peaceful future and of unswerving determination to safeguard that future.

The ceremony of the unveiling in the old Russian city of Ryazan of a monument of Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms carried us back, so to speak, to the sources of an alliance born in the flames of the fearsome war that was unleashed by those who were out to destroy the entire Polish people and to wipe off the face of the earth the world's first socialist state, which came into being in October 1917 and became an example for the working people of all countries and continents.

The road traversed since the victory over fascism has not been smooth. It has been beset by a great many difficulties, at times by critical situations. Socialism, however, has demonstrated that it is capable of overcoming all that impedes its advance. Looking back at the past, Konstantin Chernenko said: "Vast experience of epochal significance has been accumulated. Experience that includes both inspiring examples and instructive lessons. The most important conclusion to be drawn from this experience undoubtedly is that the unity of the socialist countries is essential."

Our Polish friends have experienced no few anxious moments in the past few years. Imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, making use of counterrevolutionary forces inside Poland, tried at one blow to destroy the very foundations of socialism in the Polish People's Republic, to deprive it of its sovereignty, to stamp out its historical accomplishments and wrest it from the socialist community. The onslaught stalled. The conspiracy aimed at the seizure of power, at converting Poland from a socialist into a bourgeois state, met with fiasco. Nevertheless to this day the sinister alliance of internal and external enemies of socialism is hampering the process of the stabilization of the economic and political situation in Poland. They are counting on being able if not today, then tomorrow to weaken it by economic blockade and intimidate it by brazen interference and provocations.

In these trying circumstances vigilance, dedication to principle, clear-cut, sober assessment of the situation and the prospects, and courage are needed. "Things are still not easy for us," Wojciech Jaruzelski said, speaking in the Kremlin. "Imperialism continues to pressure Poland. The unparalleled propaganda aggression is not abating. The policy of boycott, economic blackmail and gross restrictions has not been abandoned. All this has caused our country and people damage running into the billions. But the enemies miscalculated. The conditions dictated to us miss the mark. No one will be able to give effect to the design to sever Poland from the socialist community!"

Wojciech Jaruzelski gave a high appraisal of the internationalist stand of the Soviet Union, which has rendered Poland invaluable assistance and is continuing to do so. That the Soviet Union will firmly adhere to this policy was once again confirmed by Konstantin Chernenko. "We," he said, "have no doubt that the working class and all other sections of the working people, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party, will be able to overcome the consequences of the crisis and lead their country onto the lines of stable socialist development. In their efforts to this end, the Polish Communists, the fraternal people of Poland, can depend, as hitherto, on the support and solidarity of the CPSU and the Soviet people."

And this is not a formal declaration, it is a concrete, constructive, principled political position. Those in the West who still harbour delusions and have not given up hopes of being able to bring the Poles to their knees, of shaking the socialist world system, should give thought to these firm words spoken by Konstantin Chernenko: "I wish to say without any reservations that we are ready to give the most resolute rebuff to anyone who ventures to encroach on the independence of our country, Poland, or our other socialist allies."

The participants in the Soviet-Polish talks in Moscow were unanimous in their assessment of the threat to peace emanating primarily from the U.S. This threat is engendered by the unprecedented U.S. arms build-up programme, above all the development and deployment of nuclear weapons, by the deployment in the Western part of our continent of the U.S. missiles targeted on the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries; by the torpedoing of the talks on strategic armaments and on nuclear armaments in Europe, and by the plans for the militarization of outer space and for chemical warfare. In all these spheres the imperialist camp is issuing a challenge to the socialist countries, compelling them to take measures adequate to meet the rapidly mounting threat, to strengthen their security.

We cannot be made to lose our self-possession, we cannot be diverted away from the struggle for peace. Konstantin Chernenko once again declared that "the Soviet Union on its part is ready for a dialogue. But we are for a substantive dialogue. The resumption of talks on nuclear armaments could become possible if the American side removed the obstacles raised in this sphere and restored the situation that existed before. As hitherto, we are convinced that real openings for a decisive improvement of the international climate exist."

Consistency, adherence to principle, and purposefulness in resolving the strategic development tasks of our two countries and of the entire socialist community, and confidence that, as Wojciech Jaruzelski said in his speech in Ryazan, "we shall remain close and necessary to one another, that one will not fail the other, that we will be together in misfortune and in joy, today and tomorrow" -- all this gives us grounds for saying not only that the latest Soviet-Polish summit meeting was a success, but that it made a substantial contribution to the strengthening of socialism and peace.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK INTERVIEWED

PM171524 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 19, May 84 pp 9-12

[Interview with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek by Boris Pishchik: "Peaceable Policy, Active Diplomacy"]

[Text] [Pishchik] How would you characterize Czechoslovakia's foreign policy and its position in the international arena on the eve of your National Day -- the 39th anniversary of liberation from the Nazi invaders?

[Chnoupek] Our country was liberated from the fascist yoke and regained its national freedom and independent statehood thanks to the heroism of the Soviet fighting men and the staunchness of the Czech and Slovak patriots. The people of Czechoslovakia firmly launched out on the socialist path. The correctness of that choice has been confirmed by the nearly 40 years of postwar development. Indissoluble alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are a reliable guarantee of our state independence and the peaceful constructive labours of our people. The tried and tested principles of this alliance were recorded in the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Postwar Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union signed on December 12, 1943. The Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed in May 1970 deepened and concretized the 1943 Treaty in the new conditions, drawing on the conclusive evidence provided by experience that it is the common internationalist duty of the socialist countries to strengthen and safeguard their socialist gains and resolutely to counter imperialism, revanchism and militarism.

In our foreign policy we proceed from the decisions of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the coordinated line of action set forth in the documents of the Political Consultative Committee and the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states and directed at cementing the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries in every way. As in the past, so in the present dangerous situation our foreign policy is aimed at strengthening peace, promoting detente, terminating the arms race, and at international cooperation. So long as nuclear arms exist there is no rational alternative to this policy. We fight for peace because we know full well what war could mean not only for the peoples of Europe, but for the whole of humanity. We consider the fight for peace to be the paramount task of the time. Honest people everywhere in the world want that fight to succeed.

In pursuance of our policy of peaceful coexistence we engage in and seek to develop further mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries that display understanding and good will, irrespective of difference of social systems. We regard as basic for such relations strict observance of the principles of equality, sovereignty, independence and non-interference in internal affairs.

Joint effort to give effect to the Peace Programme keynotes our participation in many relations we maintain with other countries. We take an active part in the work of the United Nations Organization and in a number of talks on disarmament, and together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community make our contribution to the search for avenues to terminating the arms race and for effective measures to remove the threat of nuclear war.

Though this is a far from complete picture of Czechoslovakia's activity in the sphere of foreign policy, it will afford an idea of the breadth of our interests and how actively we are working for peace and international cooperation.

[Pishchik] Would you comment on Czechoslovakia's progress in the 15 years since the April 1969 Plenum of the Central Committee of your Communist Party?

[Chnoupek] That Central Committee Plenum, which had been preceded by a deep-going crisis in the party and Czechoslovak society, marked a salutary turn in the situation in the country as a whole and the defeat of the right-wing opportunist and counterrevolutionary forces.

The election by the plenum of a new party leadership headed by Gustav Husak cemented the party ranks, purged them of alien elements, and restored the organizational and ideological unity of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. New impetus was given to its activity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Proceeding from this, the Marxist-Leninist forces in the party embarked on a political struggle to overcome all that was eroding socialism and creating a threat to our country's socialist accomplishments. One of the main results of the process of consolidation was the strengthening of the power of the working class and other sections of the working people, the restoration of the Marxist-Leninist character of the party. No unbiased observer can fail to see the successes we have recorded in the past 15 years in all areas of political and social life, in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres, in education and public health, in heightening the living standard of the people and consolidating their social gains. These successes are abundantly in evidence. For instance, our national income has increased by two thirds in those 15 years, public consumption has doubled, and personal consumption has gone up by more than 40 percent.

Czechoslovakia's position in the world arena has been significantly strengthened in these years, primarily thanks to its firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. Our efforts were particularly fruitful in the seventies, when the shameful Munich diktat was finally annulled and normalization of our relations with West Germany began. Our relations with another neighbour, Austria, were also placed on a normal footing. Czechoslovakia played an important part in the preparations for and the conduct of the Helsinki Conference and the follow-up meetings in Belgrade and Madrid. The fight for peace remains a cardinal line of our foreign policy. In the future too we shall not spare efforts to ensure that our country will remain a strong link in the powerful peace front.

[Pishchik] How do you assess the prospects for a return to detente, the establishment of an atmosphere of trust among the states, and concerted effort by the peoples to put an end to the arms race and remove the growing threat of nuclear catastrophe?

[Chnoupek] We in Czechoslovakia want a return to the policy of detente. Detente, especially in Europe, is of key importance to us. We are convinced that there is not a single political or other problem that cannot be resolved by peaceful means.

The arms buildup gives rise to new conflict situations in the world. A particularly critical development for Europe is the deployment of the American first-strike nuclear weapons in the western part of the continent. All this undermines peace. Czechoslovakia, like the other Warsaw Treaty countries, rightly associates the deterioration of the international situation with the U.S. drive for global military superiority. We cannot accept the Reagan concept of "peace through strength." The proposals made by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty Organization open the way to a mutually acceptable solution of the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe -- the main problem facing our continent.

We propose to continue a constructive dialogue primarily with the neutral and non-aligned countries of Europe as well as with other countries where U.S. missiles will not be deployed. But we also maintain a dialogue with the countries whose governments have begun the deployment of U.S. missiles on their territory, and shall continue to do so. We welcome all proposals for co-operation, but we shall carefully weigh each of them. It is not only a matter of Czechoslovakia's security. The security of all the socialist countries must be guaranteed. We shall continue our efforts in the foreign-policy sphere to safeguard peace.

[Pishchik] What is your view as regards the maintenance of strategic parity?

[Chnoupek] The problem of strategic parity is today one of the key issues of international relations. Correct understanding of its implications is of fundamental importance for the joint struggle of the peace forces against the threat of a nuclear conflict, for the preservation and strengthening of peace.

It will be recalled that the U.S. monopoly on the atom bomb came to an end in the late forties. But the United States continued to build up its nuclear potential and retained its superiority in strategic armaments. In the seventies, thanks to the determined efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, rough strategic parity was achieved between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. The achievement of such equivalence was a development of utmost importance for the struggle to safeguard peace, for all the forces fighting for democracy and progress.

It is essential for the strengthening of peace that the importance of strategic parity should be brought home to the greatest number of people. The participants in the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, held in Prague last year, went on record that thanks to the achievement of military parity war ceases to be a continuation of politics by other means. More and more people are coming to realize how dangerous are the attempts made by the U.S. to upset the strategic balance. The most glaring instance of these attempts is the implementation of the plan for the deployment of American first-strike nuclear weapons in some West European countries. We consider this an exceptionally dangerous step, one that sharply aggravates international tension and increases the risk of the outbreak of a global nuclear conflict, an undisguised attempt to undermine stability in Europe and the whole world. We are strongly opposed to such actions and make it plain that under no circumstances will we allow the balance to be upset and imperialism to gain military superiority. This position is dictated by historical experience: assurance of military superiority -- real or imaginary -- has always nurtured adventurism in the foreign and military policies of imperialist powers.

Therefore the response of the U.S.S.R. and the other Warsaw Treaty states to the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe was fully in order. Our countermeasures are directed at ensuring the security of the socialist countries, at preserving the strategic balance, which is in the interests of all countries.

It should be stressed here once again that it is deeds and not words that can reduce the danger of military confrontation. Washington's deeds, however, are in crying contradiction to its rhetoric. Evidence of this is the deliberate sabotage by the United States of the talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms and its unwillingness to enter into talks on preventing the militarization of outer space.

Because of this, there is every reason to doubt the sincerity of the calls from Washington for a dialogue. The United States must demonstrate its readiness for this by concrete actions that would help to create an international climate conducive to the resumption of dialogue.

[Pishchik] Could you sum up briefly the results of the first round of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe?

[Chnoupek] We have given a positive appraisal of the Stockholm conference. But at the same time we have some apprehensions with regard to the approach of some of the participants to the main task facing the first stage of the conference -- the working out of measures to reduce the danger of military confrontation in Europe. The U.S. and its allies are clearly out to reduce the talks to a discussion of irrelevancies with the object, moreover, of gaining one-sided advantage. The socialist countries, on the other hand, propose the adoption of a wide range of measures that would really reduce the danger of military confrontation and bring about positive changes in the international climate both in Europe and the rest of the world.

For the conference to accomplish its task in the scheduled time, it is essential that all the countries without exception make their contribution to this. In short, only concrete steps, only joint measures or agreements and not just words can serve to reduce the danger of military confrontation in Europe.

[Pishchik] The Committee of Foreign Ministers plays an important part in the co-ordination of the socialist countries' activities in the international arena. This was confirmed also at the Budapest meeting of this tried and tested policy coordination body, which examined urgent international issues and specified in concrete terms our further actions aimed at removing the danger of nuclear war, promoting detente, and ensuring real progress towards disarmament.

We made it plain that we do not consider the present state of affairs irreversible and emphasized that the problem of reducing nuclear armaments, both medium-range and tactical, in Europe, all the way to their complete elimination, can be resolved through constructive negotiations on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. In this connection the Warsaw Treaty countries insist that the deployment in Western Europe of the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles be stopped and declare that if steps are taken towards the withdrawal of the missiles already deployed, simultaneous steps will be taken to cancel the countermeasures.

We exchanged views also on other issues relating to the building of confidence and security in Europe. On behalf of their respective countries, the ministers advanced definite proposals aimed at the solution of both old and newly-arisen problems. It was stressed that however complex the problems in inter-state relations in the present international situation, there is no justification for the use of force or the threat of force. It is essential that political dialogue between countries be continued and developed further at all levels. We once again drew public attention to our initiatives and primarily to our proposal that a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of armed force and on the maintenance of relations of peace be concluded between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries. These proposals are now acquiring an urgency greater than ever.

The Budapest meeting of the Foreign Ministers' committee once again confirmed that the policy of the socialist countries is, as it has always been, directed at peace, at the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, and at reliable guarantees of the security of all peoples. That these are the objectives of our latest proposals can be seen by all who are concerned for the future of our planet. I am convinced that the decisions of the meeting will give new impetus to dynamic effort to carry out our common tasks, further heighten the effectiveness of our concerted efforts in the international arena.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-GERMAN COMMISSION MEETS -- A routine session of the Soviet-German commission chaired by Krolikowski, GDR first deputy minister for foreign affairs, was held in Berlin today. The Soviet delegation was headed by USSR Ambassador to the GDR Kochemasov. The session discussed issues of mutual interest and relevant decisions were adopted. It is noted that the meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete unity of views. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 17 May 84 LD]

MATERIALS CONCERNING GENSCHER'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Talks Begin at Kremlin

LD211618 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 21 May 84

["Soviet-West German Talks" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- Talks began in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy Federal chancellor and Federal minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Questions related to the present-day situation in the world, including Europe, were in the focus of the discussion.

Andrey Gromyko drew his interlocutor's attention to the recent statements by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which forcefully reiterated the Soviet Union's orientation towards stronger peace and international security and mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems.

He dwelt upon a number of concrete initiatives put forward by the USSR and other socialist countries and aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war, defusing international tension and establishing trust in relations between states.

In this connection a special point was made of stressing the need to put right without delay the dangerous situation which has come to exist as a result of the pursuance by the U.S. Administration of an aggressive, militarist policy line in international affairs, including the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The government of the FRG also bears its share of responsibility for this development. The appearance of the first-strike American missiles in Western Europe has seriously aggravated the nuclear threat, including for the FRG itself.

It is now talked a lot in the West about the need to resume the Geneva talks which, as is known, were disrupted as a result of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, Andrey Gromyko said. One thing is necessary for this: The situation that existed prior to the commencement of the deployment of U.S. missiles must be restored.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher on his part tried to justify in accordance with NATO's known stand the deployment by the United States of new nuclear missile weapons in a number of West European countries. At the same time he declared for the ensurance of stability in Europe on the basis of balance and detente, mutual recognition of lawful interests of security, spoke about the FRG's wish to contribute to the ending of the arms race.

When the state of affairs at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was discussed, it was pointed out by the Soviet side that the Western participants in the talks continue holding there an unconstructive stand which has been blocking the reaching of accord over many years.

Touching upon the Soviet Union's proposals submitted recently at the Stockholm conference, Andrey Gromyko stressed that they mean an organic combination of large-scale steps of a political and international law nature with concrete measures of military-technical nature. The Soviet side is convinced that precisely such a comprehensive approach is fully in keeping with the tasks set out in the conference's mandate and vital requirements of European life.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that the FRG Government views the Stockholm conference as an important forum for a dialogue on matters of security in Europe and is interested in achieving concrete results at it. It is in this context that the new Soviet proposals will be studied.

The talks will be continued.

Gromyko Speech at Luncheon

LD211657 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 21 May 84

["Andrey Gromyko's Speech" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today held a luncheon in honour of Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Speeches were exchanged at the luncheon.

Your visit to the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko said in his speech, continues the existing practice of political contacts between our states. True, this time we are meeting in a considerably more aggravated international situation. The need to rectify it is acutely felt everywhere -- in Europe and beyond it.

It is apt to recall that the USSR and the FRG had done much for the positive changes to come to Europe that determined its development in the 1970s. Of pivotal importance in this sense were the Moscow Treaty, the subsequent treaties of the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia with the FRG. It was then that the period of detente started in Europe and began to be filled with live concrete content.

But such a development, as we see, went against the grain of those forces which conceitedly began to think that they can dictate their will to other peoples -- in Central America, in the Middle East, in Europe, in fact almost wherever it enters their heads.

You could have hardly expected us not to say this frankly to you here also. The United States Administration is absolutely clearly banking on confrontation and arbitrariness in international relations, on breaking up in its favour the existing military equilibrium.

Now it appears that in the West, too, many have come to realise that the torpedoing of the talks on nuclear arms in Geneva was programmed in advance. This was done by those who were bent on one thing -- to deploy at all cost in NATO West European countries their first-strike nuclear missiles against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. That is how they exploded the talks. They tried to feign grief at this but nothing came out of it. Their pretence is too obvious.

They try to cover up their actions with talk like the end of the world has not come and a "new glacial period" has not set in. But this is a sham, artificial optimism. Is it not clear that the appearance in Europe of new American missiles has drastically aggravated the nuclear threat. And this threat continues to grow with every new missile that is being deployed, including on the territory of the FRG.

It should be openly said: The FRG was one of those NATO countries which together with the United States paved the road to Europe for the American nuclear missiles. Their deployment will go down as a black page in the annals of the 1980s.

These missiles are a source of danger not only to those against whom they are aimed, but to everybody. And it is not by chance that in various parts of Europe, and also across the ocean for that matter, people are ever more seriously asking the question: Has not a big military and political miscalculation been made, especially by the governments of those countries that opened widely the door for the new American arms.

And the answer to this question is clear: The sooner these arms are taken away the easier it will be to breathe both for Europeans and Americans, and also for the world as a whole. This would also make unnecessary the reply measures that are now being taken by the USSR and its allies, first of all along the directions from which the increased nuclear threat comes. We were not those who wanted this.

The removal of the American missiles would make it possible to commence talks on nuclear arms -- both European and strategic ones. But these cannot be serious and productive talks when one of the sides -- the United States -- does not want to give up its attempts to destroy regional and strategic parity.

Talks should be conducted not to divert attention, not to cover up militaristic preparations but to achieve a genuine lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and in the world. It is exactly for such talks that the Soviet Union has come out and continues to come out.

I speak about this because appeals are heard every so often now for returning to Geneva, revitalizing dialogue and building a bridge between East and West, as if nothing special had happened.

It is of course needed to build a bridge between East and West, and the more reliable it will be, the better. But nuclear missiles are unreliable supports for this bridge. It could not be used then to go to achieve trust and cooperation, mutual understanding and peace. We suggest building this bridge on a different basis, the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and firmly established norms of mutual relations, first of all between the nuclear powers, about which Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko spoke with very compelling logic on behalf of our party and the state.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have made a wide range of constructive proposals. Their aim is substantially to ease tension, advance the cause of disarmament and enhance security and peace on earth.

An accord on the no-first-use of nuclear weapons and the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of armed force and the maintenance of relations of peace would be of principled importance. Why are these proposals being hushed up in the NATO countries, why are they being concealed from the peoples? These and other proposals of ours, which are well known to the NATO capitals, are on the negotiating table also in Stockholm and are waiting to be considered.

The Soviet Union has declared on more than one occasion that it will never use nuclear weapons against those countries which renounce their production and acquisition and do not have them in their territories. We adhere to this approach also today and would be prepared to conclude a corresponding bilateral agreement with any of these countries.

You, Mr Minister, recently were in Washington. We paid attention to the fact that your conversations there touched also on the American plans of militarizing outer space. I would like to stress in this connection that attempts at turning all near-terrestrial space into a potential theatre of operations is another manifestation of dangerous adventurism. It is essential to do everything to prevent the nuclear sword from being poised over the head of mankind.

We in the Soviet Union are convinced that, until it is too late, it is essential to block all channels of militarizing outer space. It is for this that the Soviet Union stood and stands today. A radical positive solution is needed.

We urge the Federal Republic of Germany to assess soberly the situation, to imagine what the attempt to inundate outer space with super-new types of deadly mass destruction weapons would have in store, specifically, for Western Europe. We urge it to declare in favour of the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes only.

We are far from viewing the entire international reality only in black and white. There are in it quite a few signs attesting to the wish of Europeans and non-Europeans to find a way out of the present situation, to lessen nuclear threat. Such strivings are met and will be met with our understanding and due response.

Statements that East-West relations should not be reduced to the question of missiles now sound in someplaces in Western Europe. But to say so is tantamount to saying that everything should not be reduced to the question of war and peace, that there are other questions. There is little logic in such deliveries.

In connection with the international situation any state adhering to peace cannot but condemn the United States' aggressive actions against Nicaragua. The crime is committed before the eyes of the whole world against a sovereign state solely for the reason that its courageous and proud people wishes to be the master in its own home and has no wish to play the role of an appendage to a large neighbouring power. The Soviet Union has condemned resolutely and condemns now the United States actions against Nicaragua.

For geographic, political, economic and other reasons the USSR and the FRG are natural partners in peaceful cooperation. This is well understood by the peoples of our countries. The USSR and the FRG have broad, not yet fully cognised possibilities. It is also true that they can be realized most fully only in conditions of detente, of joint efforts for the consolidation of European and universal peace.

The European peoples have entered the 40th year after the ending of the Second World War. Not all the past years were a time of harmonious cooperation and mutual understanding. But still these were peaceful years. And it is our joint, yes, joint duty to do everything to safeguard peace also for the coming generations. We are obliged to do so by the Potsdam Agreement, the Moscow Treaty, and the Final Act signed in Helsinki, Andrey Gromyko said.

TASS on Genscher Speech

LD211811 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 21 May 84

["Speech by Hans-Dietrich Genscher" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- "Our dialogue has already acquired traditions of its own and a weight of its own. This time it is taking place amid a complicated international situation," said Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy Federal chancellor and Federal minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany. He was making a speech at a luncheon which was given in his honour here today.

In important fields, Hans-Dietrich Genscher said, we differ about the causes behind conflicts and ways of settling them. Differences in interests also exist as before. And still, it would be utterly wrong to sink in despondency.

We want, he went on, to identify spheres of accord between East and West. The statement, contained in the communique of a recent meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, that there are no questions that could not be solved by way of talks and that no single opportunity, not a single chance for returning to the path of talks should be missed, corresponds to our notions.

Our common aim, that of insuring peace, demands, Hans-Dietrich Genscher pointed out, the maintenance of a policy of equilibrium, balance and restraint. It demands the repudiation of the striving for superiority, the recognition of the principle of the indivisibility of the world and security on earth, and the renunciation of the use of force. It demands persistent efforts to control arms and achieve disarmament, the recognition of the legitimate security interests of each other, and the readiness, despite political and ideological differences, constructively to cooperate in all fields that represent mutual interest, in the field of economics, culture and humanitarian questions.

The dangers emanating from the unstable situation and confrontation affect my country, which is located in the heart of Europe on the junction between West and East, in a special measure. This is why we support with special persistency the European process as an essential element of stability in our continent, he said.

The Federal Government attaches special significance to the Stockholm conference from the viewpoint of the continuation of the East-West dialogue, of conducting the policy of cooperation and the relaxation of tension, Hans-Dietrich Genscher went on to say. Stabilisation of the correlation of forces in the sphere of conventional armaments by means of the policy of implementing arms control must become one of the main long-range tasks of that conference. But first of all we must overcome mistrust and this requires concrete measures.

We are interested in achieving in near future successes at the Vienna talks on mutual and balanced reduction of armed forces in central Europe and reaching an all-embracing agreement at the Geneva talks on the banning of chemical weapons which would apply to the whole world and be lending itself to reliable verification, Hans-Dietrich Genscher went on. We also declare in favour of appropriate sides starting at an earliest date the talks on military projects related to outer space.

The readiness for a dialogue has been proclaimed, Genscher contended contrary to the actual stand of the U.S. Administration.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher then set out NATO's known stand on questions of medium-range nuclear arms.

The FRG minister expressed concern over the situation in different areas of the world, touched upon the question of the dialogue between the North and the South. Our bilateral relations based on the treaty of Moscow, other agreements and joint statements have operated as an important factor of stability and cooperation in Europe, Hans-Dietrich Genscher said. We unconditionally adhere to the treaties we have concluded with the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

We know that people in the Soviet Union thirst for peace, the FRG minister said in conclusion. We also have an ardent striving for peace. We wish to intensively build peaceful life with the Russian people, with all peoples of the Soviet Union.

DPA Reopener: Genscher Speech

Hamburg DPA in German at 1139 GMT on 21 May reopens its report on Genscher's remarks in Moscow at his meeting there. The following paragraphs add to the Hamburg DPA German report published in the 21 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, under the subheading "Genscher Speech":

He had come to Moscow to make a contribution toward achieving "the most important objective for West and East -- namely, the preservation of peace," Genscher continued. There is no agreement in important areas on the causes of the conflicts or of ways to solve them. "Even so, nothing would be more wrong than resignation or even panic. Likewise, blaming each other will not bring us further. Nobody wants a war, nobody is preparing a war." The Federal foreign minister warned against playing down the international situation. Dialogue between West and East must be continued in relevant areas, and be resumed where it has been disrupted.

Genscher pointed out that Soviet-American relations are especially important. Because these relations, "recollecting the connection between recognition of equality, a promise of restraint, and taking into account the other side's security interests, could open up the path toward a new constructive start." The statement contained in the latest communique of the meeting of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in Budapest, that there are no problems which could not be solved through negotiations and that no opportunity should remain unused to return to the path of negotiations, corresponds to Western ideas.

"However, these words must be followed by deeds -- deeds without preconditions," Genscher said. Furthermore, the Federal Government advocates that those "concerned begin talks on military projects involving outer space as early as possible." The declared willingness for such talks should be used in order to guide developments, the effects of which cannot yet be foreseen.

The Bonn minister pointed out that the Federal Republic, on the border between West and East, is affected by the dangers of instability and confrontation. Therefore, it most emphatically supports the process launched with the European security conference "as an essential element of stability on our common continent." It desires good relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR is important not only for the Germans but for peace in the whole of Europe. The two German states should shape their relations with each other and their policy in such a way that "never again will war, but developments of peace, emanate from German soil."

Genscher emphatically called for the preservation of human rights, and said, this is one of "our central concerns." This must "be so for each individual, must hold good for those we know and those we do not know." He also raised the question of Soviet-Germans and said: "We are keen to see that the resettlement of Germans from the Soviet Union is resumed by the Soviet side to a larger extent." This is "a quite essential point of our mutual relations."

New Embassy Cornerstone Laid

LD211505 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 21 May 84

[Excerpts] Moscow, 21 May (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today laid the foundation stone for a new German Embassy building in Moscow. After three blows with a gavel, the minister, who is in the Soviet capital for a 2-day working visit, said: "May this foundation stone become the pillar of the bridge which links our peoples."

The ceremony was attended on the Soviet side by Deputy Foreign Minister Nikita Ryzhov; Aleksandr Bondarenko, department head at the USSR Foreign Ministry; and Vladimir Semenov, Moscow's ambassador to Bonn.

The construction of the new German Embassy building in Moscow is expected to take 5 years.

Talks With Chernenko

LD221054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's talk with Hans-Dietrich Genscher:

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, took part in the talk.

During the talk, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko reaffirmed the invariability of the USSR's course for guaranteeing peace, curbing the arms race, and averting a nuclear catastrophe. He drew attention to the serious growth of the danger of war, especially following the emergence in Western Europe -- including the territory of the FRG -- of new U.S. first-strike missiles. In connection with this, it was stressed that if the United States and NATO continue to step up the nuclear threat, adequate countermeasures will steadfastly be implemented by the Soviet Union and its allies. They will not permit any military superiority over themselves. However, building up the military confrontation is not of our choosing.

The USSR is in favor of radical limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security.

Calling for a resumption of talks on nuclear weapons, Hans-Dietrich Genscher reiterated NATO's known position on the issue of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe which, as is known, led to the wrecking of the talks in Geneva. The Soviet side replied to this by saying that the deployment of U.S. missiles has created obstacles to talks, and U.S. calls for their resumption while these obstacles remain cannot be taken seriously. It is shortsighted to consider that the removal of U.S. missiles might be some sort of gift to the Soviet Union. The removal of the missiles would correspond to the interests of the security of everyone, including the United States and, of course, Western Europe. In the event of a withdrawal of U.S. missiles, the USSR would revoke its own countermeasures. The way to negotiations on the reduction of nuclear weapons would be opened.

The Soviet Union, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said, has put forward a complex of far-reaching proposals to improve the international situation and remove the nuclear threat. Washington, however, is pretending that these do not exist, and is even trying to persuade the public that the United States is in favor of dialogue, but that everything allegedly turns on the unwillingness of the Russians. In fact, the opposite is the case.

It is the Soviet Union that advocates meaningful dialogue and puts forward specific proposals aimed at reaching practical agreements. The U.S. Administration is aware of the Soviet proposals. The USSR proposes to the United States, in particular, that negotiations should be started on preventing the militarization of space; and that the negotiations on a total and universal ban of nuclear weapons tests should be resumed, with the participation of Britain.

We have called upon the United States to bring into force, finally, the Soviet-U.S. treaties of 1974 and 1976 on limiting underground nuclear explosions. The USSR also persistently raises the question of a mutual freeze on nuclear arsenals. A negative answer is invariably given to all these proposals by the American side. In other words, Washington is not interested in negotiating. The usefulness of dialogue is discussed there only in general terms, nothing more.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko drew the attention of his interlocutor to the USSR's proposal for nuclear powers to be guided in their relations with each other by definite agreed upon standards of conduct, in the interests of averting a nuclear war, and also to the other major initiatives by the USSR and its allies aimed at radically improving the situation in Europe and the world, and at strengthening confidence between states.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher spoke in general in favor of military balance at a quantitatively lower level of arms. He spoke of the FRG Government's interest in the continuation and development of bilateral cooperation in various fields with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed that the Moscow Treaty and the active development, after it was signed, of Soviet-West German links and cooperation reflect the mutual and natural need of the peoples of the USSR and FRG for peace and detente. A high value must be put on this. The Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that for the maintenance of normal, good relations between the two countries -- and we are in favor of this -- goodwill is necessary on the part of both sides, also proper respect for the interests of each other's security, and mutual efforts to overcome the present dangerous aggravation of nuclear confrontation on the continent are necessary.

On the Soviet side, Aleksandrov, aide of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and Semenov, USSR ambassador to the FRG; and on the West German side Meyer-Landrut, secretary of state at the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR; and (Braunel), deputy head of the Political Department of the FRG Foreign Ministry, were present at the talks.

CRAXI OUTLINES ITALIAN POSITION ON SAKHAROV

AU220903 Rome ANSA in English 0847 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Rome May 22 -- Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria leaves for Moscow today as Prime Minister Bettino Craxi outlines the Rome government's official position on the Sakharov case after a cabinet meeting yesterday evening. The meeting gave Craxi a mandate to express, "in the most appropriate forms", the Italian Government's "firm orientation" in defense of the "fundamental civil and human rights". The Italian Liberal Party, one of the five forming the present government majority, earlier urged that the recently concluded Italo-Soviet agreement on natural gas supplies should be suspended if the Soviet authorities do not cease their "inhumane" treatment of the dissident and his wife.

GLUKHOV: U.S. SEEKING PRETEXT FOR INTERFERENCE

PM221015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "American Pirates in the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] Beirut, 21 May -- The sharp aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf region is causing serious concern in Arab countries. They are watching with alarm the maneuvers being staged by Washington, resulting in a further increase in tension. "By all accounts," the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH writes, "the United States is preparing for armed intervention in the region."

In order to secure and justify its military presence in the strategically important and oil-rich Persian Gulf region, Washington is intimidating Arab countries with the expansion of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, which is being artificially heated up by the U.S. special services.

The ballyhoo now being raised in the West around the incident with the tankers, according to the Arab press, is a propaganda preparation for armed U.S. intervention in the Persian Gulf countries on the pretext of "defending" them against external threat. Preparations for such an adventure have been under way for a long time now.

Thus in November 1981 the United States held a series of exercises code named "Bright Star" with a view to studying the possibility of transferring the Rapid Deployment Forces. At the beginning of December 1982, 2,500 U.S. officers and men took part again in 5-day maneuvers in which B-52 bombers and F-15 fighters were used. U.S. Marines disembarked from landing craft on the shores of Oman, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. The U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise provided backup for the operation.

Finally, in January last year the so-called Central Command (Centcom) was formed for directing military operations in 19 countries, including the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea region.

By all accounts, in hatching its aggressive plans, Washington would like to have a "multinational cover" for them, as in Lebanon. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote that a joint response by the United States, France, and Britain is envisaged to any "emergency circumstances" that may emerge in the Persian Gulf. According to the news agencies, there are already British and French warships there as well as the American armada. British Prime Minister M. Thatcher said that the "joining together of British and U.S. ships to defend this region of the world and the oil communication routes which are so important to the West may be in the interests of Britain." She refused to give Parliament an assurance that "there can be no question of British ships taking part in combat operations."

Though suffering defeat after defeat in the Near East, U.S. imperialism is still apparently counting on winning. This time its sights are on the Persian Gulf. Washington is just seeking a pretext for open interference.

SHABAYEV: U.S. EXPLOITING GULF SITUATION

LD212243 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

In its militaristic zeal, Washington hastens to take advantage of the situation that formed in the Persian Gulf to stage new aggressive actions. This is shown, specifically by pronouncements of U.S. Vice-President George Bush in Oman.

The White House emissary talked there about "the United States' readiness to guarantee stability and security" to countries of the region. A mere trifle is required of sovereign Persian Gulf countries to get "these guarantees" from Uncle Sam. All they have to do is to receive U.S. warplanes at their airfields, to open their ports to U.S. warships and grant their depots for the storage of U.S. ammunition and equipment.

And since this will obviously not be enough for Messrs "Guarantors", Gulf countries should also allow them to build new military bases on their territories. The Pentagon expects to get for this the appropriations of about 200 million dollars.

One marvels at the reports about how, at practically all levels, the Washington administration is twisting the arms of representatives of those countries which are coveted by U.S. politicians and military strategists and from which they seek to get the consent to U.S. "patronage." It takes truly imperial assurance to show such disregard for the realities of the present-day international situation in general and for their own military-political failures in particular.

It is on the same patterns that such aggressive U.S. actions as the intervention in Grenada and direct military interference in internal affairs of sovereign Lebanon were based. It is under the same false pretext of the ensurance of "stability and security" that the undeclared war is being waged against Nicaragua. The modernized battleship "New Jersey" has become a disgraceful symbol of these American "guarantees of security". The world is yet to learn how many innocent Lebanese and Palestinian refugees were killed by bombardment from its 16-inch guns. It is already known that the Israel invasion backed by Washington and the subsequent U.S. armed interference resulted for Lebanon in tens of thousands of killed and injured, hundreds of thousands of refugees, people who are homeless and have no means of subsistence.

To expect like they do in Washington that all these criminal actions covered up by high-sounding words have been forgotten is something worse than merely a political naivety.

The U.S. television network ABC points out that after the experience of the events in Lebanon, Arab countries approach with special caution the question of military cooperation with the United States. The NBC television network states that Arab countries are looking for diplomatic ways of settling the situation. After Lebanon many of them hold that the U.S. interference can much sooner do harm than good.

At the height of another military fever that swept the Washington corridors of power, prominent U.S. observer Joseph Kraft wrote in THE WASHINGTON POST that statements of the Reagan administration about reliance on force no longer command respect of either friends or enemies. The administration went too far, Joseph Kraft holds. This is quite an appropriate conclusion.

U.S. GIVES 'ULTIMATUM' TO ARAB GULF STATES

LD181636 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 18 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Washington is again rattling the sabre. Taking advantage of a deterioration of the situation in the Persian Gulf area, where a Saudi tanker and a Kuwaiti one were attacked from the air, the USA, as the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES says, have demanded in an ultimatum form that the Arab leaders agree to the holding of military operations with the participation of the U.S. Air Force and allow the Pentagon to use runways, depots and other military facilities in the area of the Gulf.

Washington is also trying to force on the countries of the region an agreement on setting up new military bases in their territory. These demands are substantiated by the presence in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea of an American naval armada with the aircraft carrier "Kitty Hawk" at the head.

The Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Congress was in a hurry to appropriate 27 million dollars for modernising the American military bases in Oman even without waiting for the results of the emergency foreign ministers' meeting of the member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The Pentagon hopes to get another 160 million dollars to equip its military bases in Egypt, Somalia and Kenya. U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, who arrived on a visit in Rabat, is seeking a broadening of military cooperation with Morocco and some other Arab countries. According to a report of the CBS television company, Washington has already contacted Britain and France, probing the possibility of reviving the "Multinational Force", which has proved to be a failure in Lebanon, but this time for the Persian Gulf.

All this militaristic feverish activity has been launched under the pretext of ensuring the freedom of navigation in that area. But even the Washington officials do not try too much to conceal the fact that this is only a pretext for the implementation of the long-standing ambitions of the United States. The Persian Gulf area is to us a zone of vital interests and the President has clearly indicated that we are ready to defend these vital interests, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department declares. But it is common knowledge that having declared the whole world to be a sphere of its "vital interests", the United States has substantiated all of its aggressive actions by the need to "defend" them. It is according to the same scenario as in Lebanon, Grenada, and Central America that a fresh aggression is being prepared in the Persian Gulf area.

Noteworthy in this connection is the high-handedness shown by the USA in interfering in the affairs of sovereign states, by arrogating for itself the "right" to appear and take decisions allegedly on their behalf. While the countries -- members of the Gulf Cooperation Council -- make efforts in order to prevent a broadening of the conflict in the region through diplomatic means and with the assistance of the United Nations Organization, Washington is now doing its utmost to frustrate these efforts. To all appearances, the Centcom generals are itching, being impatient to turn their "Rapid Deployment Force" into a "rapid attack force", while some people from the upper echelons of power in Washington would like to take revenge for the setback in Lebanon on the eve of the presidential elections.

The present-day Washington's policing zeal in the Persian Gulf area is evidence that it is the United States which stands to gain from a widening of the Iran-Iraq war. It is taking advantage of it as a pretext for direct armed interference in that strategic and oil-rich area.

ARAB STATES REJECT U.S. OFFERS OF MILITARY AID

LD181718 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 18 May 84

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "Empty-Handed"]

[Text] Washington pretends that it is extremely worried about the situation in the Gulf region, and does so earnestly and diligently so that one would think that it is indeed concerned about the security of this region.

The Reagan administration has suggested joint efforts to Saudi Arabia to defend the Gulf region, and has made similar proposals to the other so-called moderate regimes on which the United States previously relied in its Middle Eastern action. What was the result? All the countries except Saudi Arabia rejected Washington's endeavors.

The U.S. NBC television network said that this turn of events clearly aroused the resentment of the Reagan administration, whose mouthpiece said: How is this? How can they reject military aid offered to them for the sake of strengthening their security? And who is offering? It is the United States itself.

(?More interestingly), Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad stated frankly to journalists: We will do everything in our power to prevent the intervention of foreign fleets in the Gulf countries' affairs. He said that matters pertaining to the guaranteeing of the security of navigation in the Gulf, including the Strait of Hormuz, would be resolved at a conference of the region's countries' foreign ministers which would be held specifically for this purpose. It was coincidental that this statement should be made on the annual anniversary of the unimplemented Lebanese-Israeli submission agreement, the abrogation of which was evidence of the devastating failure of U.S. policy in Lebanon. However, it seems the lesson has not sunk in. Washington is again trying to interfere in the affairs of Arab countries and, again, it will return empty-handed.

U.S.-MOROCCAN MILITARY COMMISSION MEETS

LD181725 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Rabat May 18 TASS -- A joint Moroccan-American Military Commission has opened its third session here. It is attended by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other high-ranking Pentagon officers.

The present U.S. Administration exploits Morocco's economic and financial difficulties for American military and political penetration into this country and tries to enlist it in the implementation of its aggressive militarist plans in Africa and the Middle East.

These efforts, which are at odds with the Moroccans' national interests, are vigorously rebuffed by the progressive public in this country. The Moroccan people, the newspaper AL-BAYAN said in this connection, value their national independence. Morocco should continue to follow the road of developing balanced relations with all states irrespective of their social systems also in the future. This is why, the paper said, positive neutrality and refusal to enter any military and political blocs should remain the guidelines for Morocco's foreign policy. Morocco, AL-BAYAN stressed, should pursue an anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist policy on the international scene.

FATAH'S SALAH KHALAF IN MOSCOW 17-21 MAY

LD211856 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- A delegation of the Palestine national liberation movement (Fatah) headed by member of Fatah Central Committee Salah Khalaf was staying here at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee from May 17 to May 21. The delegation included members of the Fatah Central Committee Khalid al-Hasan and Mahmud 'Abbas.

During the meetings there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the present-day international situation, specifically, the Middle East situation.

It was pointed out that the reasons behind the persisting explosive situation in the Middle East are the United States' adventuristic course and interventionist actions, Israel's aggressive expansionist policy. The participants in the meetings expressed profound concern over the continued attempts of the imperialist forces to hamper the attainment of a just settlement of the Middle East problem, prevent the granting of lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. It has been stressed it is important to cut short the imperialist intrigues aimed at undermining the Palestine Liberation Organization, at imposing on the Palestinians and other Arab peoples capitulatory decisions in the spirit of the anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian "Reagan plan". The importance of the consolidation of the alliance of the PLO and all Arab anti-imperialist, national patriotic forces has been emphasized in this connection.

KUWAIT'S AR-RASHID INTERVIEWED ON VISIT, GULF

LD211725 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 21 May 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] A Kuwaiti delegation led by Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid, Kuwaiti under secretary of foreign affairs, visited Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Ar-Rashid gave our correspondent an interview on the eve of the delegation's departure from Moscow. Here is his recorded interview:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Your Excellency, first of all I greet you in the USSR in the name of the Soviet radio. With your permission here is the first question: During this visit you held talks with Soviet officials. How do you evaluate them?

[Ar-Rashid] First, I would like to thank Your Excellency and thank Radio Moscow for this interview. Fortunately, Kuwaiti-Soviet relations are good and this year is their 20-year mark. In my capacity as foreign under secretary, together with my colleague, I received a noble invitation from our friends and thus we visited the friendly country, the USSR. Naturally, this delegation includes economic, oil, trade, and foremost political activities. Of course, Kuwait is always interested in developing its relations with the USSR in all fields and there is an economic agreement between us and the USSR. Today we signed a cultural agreement. These agreements regulate relations between us and the USSR. On the other hand, we discussed bilateral issues in the various fields and the brothers in the Kuwaiti delegation met their Soviet opposite numbers and studied bilateral relations. What I can say is that there is a common desire to develop these relations in the various fields.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much. During the signing of the program for cultural and scientific cooperation you said that culture is the foundation of cooperation between the two countries and that good cultural relations must exist between the USSR and Kuwait. Can you please elaborate on these relations?

[Ar-Rashid] Kuwait's interest in cultural matters has indeed reached the stage where Kuwait has established a Supreme Council for Culture, and this council is certainly active in the cultural fields. And I believe -- in fact we all believe in Kuwait -- that cultural matters are basic, because they bring peoples closer and enhance their understanding, and they serve the basic issues of acquainting the two sides, the two peoples, with the culture of the other side. They open the scientific, educational, university and cultural institutions, books, publications, news of cultural developments, etc -- all these are useful for knowledge because through this cooperation and through these agreements we can understand each other and can reach understanding on many issues.

In fact we, the civilized countries and the countries that want to consolidate relations with other peoples, pursue this line and this is reflected in our agreement.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much. And now with your permission we move on to politics. The situation in the Middle East and the Gulf region must be dangerous. In your opinion what are the causes of this tension?

[Ar-Rashid] Naturally, we want peace and stability in our region and in the world, and indeed there was an exchange of views on topical issues. Indeed, we see now that there is a problem in the Gulf and we have heard about new developments. We believe this development to be very dangerous and I do not believe that any peace-loving country wants it because it increases tension not only in the Gulf region but throughout the world. This is especially so if we remember that the Gulf is an artery of international cooperation and that severing this artery or interfering with it constitutes a serious matter in relation to international sea movement and provides great scope for interference, creating a new stage of international tension. Thank you.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO-AR-RASHID TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 17 May First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report on talks between Gromyko and Kuwait's Ar-Rashid under the heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere." It has been compared with the report published on page H 2 of the 16 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and was found to be identical except for the following:

Paragraph one, line one, PRAVDA begins: [Text] Andrey Gromyko, member... (omitting dateline)

Same paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads:... CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of... (supplying additional title)

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA has "15 May" instead of "today."

COMPARISON OF TASS ON SAUDI TANKER INCIDENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 18 May Second Edition carries on page 5 under the heading "Tanker Attacked" TASS reports from Kuwait and London. They have been compared with the TASS reports published on page H 1 of the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the heading "Saudi Tanker Hit, U.S. To 'Exploit' Situation," and were found to be identical.

SOVIET WARSHIPS TO VISIT MAURITIUS 22-26 MAY

PM211221 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Warships To Visit Mauritius"]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement between the Governments of Mauritius and the USSR, a detachment of Soviet warships comprising the large landing ship Aleksandr Tortsev and the patrol vessel Rezkii, accompanied by the tanker Pamyat Lenina, will make an official friendly visit to Port Louis from 22 May through 26 May.

The detachment will be headed by Rear Admiral F.N. Gromov.

MUGABE REMARKS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA CITED

LD182206 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Harare May 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Paeglis reports:

The "front-line states" will continue to provide all-round support for the national liberation movements in the south of Africa, said Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe. In a message of greetings to an international conference, devoted to the struggle against racism and apartheid in the south of Africa, which opened here today, he stressed that at present the attention of world public is riveted to the developments in this region where the Namibian and South African peoples are fighting for their independence and freedom. The head of government pointed to the exceptional importance of accelerating the process of decolonizing Namibia and liquidating the shameful apartheid system.

The leading role in destroying the system of racial discrimination in South Africa, Robert Mugabe stressed, belongs to the working class of that country. It is the duty of workers in every shop and every factory to fight together against the racist system, he said. Even the entire might of the South African state machine will not be able to resist the united worker movement.

The conference, organized by the World Federation of Trade Unions together with the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, is attended by over 100 representatives of trade union organizations of Europe, Asia and Africa. The conference agenda includes questions of supporting the worker movement in South Africa and Namibia, and the need for an early implementation of the Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia.

TANOV: PRETORIA USING COERCION ON NEIGHBORS

MB201100 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] The recent party Central Committee meeting in Moscow noted that America is continuing to support Pretoria's apartheid regime, and it reiterated that the Soviet Union will continue to help the people of Angola and Mozambique, as well as of the other countries in southern Africa, in their fight against oppression and discrimination. Georgiy Tanov writes:

The Soviet Union views the state of affairs in the southern African region as being very serious, as it is well known that South Africa is working hand in hand with America, which does not want to change the status quo in the region. Pretending that this collaboration has gone unreported does not mean that the South African Government's military might and the support it receives from its allies have gone unnoticed.

The collaboration between the United States and the South African apartheid regime is highlighted by recent moves allegedly aimed at establishing peace in the region. These moves contrast with the Soviet point of view regarding southern Africa.

This observation has been made by the Soviet Union, as was mentioned by the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, at the end of March at the opening of talks between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia. They observed that South Africa's destabilization actions are meant to undermine the sovereignty of the independent states in southern Africa. It was also said that real peace in the region will only be established with the granting of true independence to the people of Namibia, and that the worst thing facing the world is apartheid. This view is also held by the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations.

South Africa has browbeaten its neighbors into signing nonaggression pacts, as were signed with Pretoria by Mozambique and Angola 2 months ago. Some time has elapsed, with all of the fanfare in the West around these agreements, but nothing has changed. Some 2 months later, movements like UNITA in Angola and the Mozambique National Resistance in Mozambique are continuing to fight. Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia are continuing to feel pressure. This point was made clear at the talks between Pretoria and SWAPO in Lusaka, which were unfruitful, and is also shown by the fact that South Africa has increased its defense budget by 24 percent, while professing its peaceful intentions in the region.

The present situation in southern Africa is becoming more precarious, and is being perpetuated by Washington. Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko recently reiterated that the use of double standards by America and other countries is aimed at achieving their own gains. America has failed to demonstrate any sympathy toward the cause of peace and stability in southern Africa, just as in other parts of the world. Over the past few years, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has observed that America will never have any sympathy for southern Africa.

The Soviet Union understands very well what the people of southern Africa want in regard to peace. There has never been a time when the Soviet Union has refused to sign a peace agreement or to have peace talks with anyone. However, it objects to the dictatorial way in which some countries consider it their prerogative to dictate to others what has to be done in their countries. The discussion of all of this by the CPSU Central Committee underlines the importance attached to it by the Soviet Union, and to its support for the liberation movements in southern Africa that are fighting for the elimination of apartheid. This will have significant results in the region. Apartheid will be destroyed.

USSR SENDS AID TO MADAGASCAR CYCLONE VICTIMS

PM170955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 84 First Edition p 5

[From feature by unnamed PRAVDA and TASS correspondents under the general heading "With the Aim of Drawing the Peoples Closer Together"]

[Text] Antananarivo, 14 May -- A gift from the USSR Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Executive Committee has been handed over in the Malagasy capital to the democratic republic's population, which has suffered as a result of tropical cyclones. On accepting the friendly gift -- a consignment of medicines, children's food, and blankets -- Malagasy Red Cross Secretary General (Razanidzatu) expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its solidarity with the Malagasy people. The Soviet Union, he stressed, has always come to Madagascar's assistance at times of need.

U.S. 'GOVERNMENT TERRORISM' IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD180253 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] During his 3-day state visit to the United States, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid repeatedly criticized the American policy in Central America. He denounced any outside military intervention in the area and called for a dialogue and a negotiated solution. In his weekly comment, our observer Vladislav Kozyakov discusses the situation in Central America:

It so happened that the concern over the United States' military involvement in the region expressed by the Mexican president coincided with an announcement made by the Pentagon on the arrival of more American troops in Honduras. Addressing a joint meeting of Congress on Wednesday, President de la Madrid stated that he believed that a negotiated solution to Central America's problems is possible. We therefore reject without exception all military plans that would seriously endanger the security and development of the region, he said. But at the time when the Mexican president was delivering his speech in Washington, American soldiers were arriving in Honduras. For new maneuvers along the tense borders with Nicaragua and El Salvador, and Deputy Defense Secretary William Burt wrote in a military report released to reporters that preparations are underway to support American combat operations in Honduras. It goes without saying that policy makers in Washington are not inclined to follow common sense.

They ignore all the proposals on seeking a political solution on the existing problems made by Mexico and other Contadora Group countries and also by Nicaragua and by the Salvadoran patriots. Instead they rely on military force and on military interference in other nations' domestic affairs. It is common knowledge now that the United States Administration resorts to the policy of government terrorism, especially in Central America. It was the American troops that invaded Grenada. The American-armed mercenaries murder civilians in Nicaragua. It is the American Government agencies that mine the Nicaraguan ports. And now preparations for the United States military intervention in Nicaragua and El Salvador are in full swing in the region.

As is known, various false assertions about a communist threat are being made in Washington to justify the policy. While talking with the Mexican president, President Reagan said that Mexico itself could be threatened by Central America's turmoil and that the conflict is largely the product of Soviet bloc interventionism. But President de la Madrid rejected this assertion. He said we are convinced that the Central American conflict is a result of the economic deficiencies, political backwardness, and social injustice that have afflicted the countries of the area. We therefore cannot accept it becoming a part of the East-West confrontation, nor can we accept reforms and structural changes being viewed as a threat to the security of one of the countries of the hemisphere, the Mexican president pointed out.

Well, to be more exact, the real threat to the countries of the hemisphere, including the United States of America, is the present day American policy, leading to a new Vietnam. This opinion is widely shared in the United States itself. The other day, former Vice President Mondale predicted that if Reagan is reelected, at some point after the election American boys could well be fighting and dying in Central America.

DUARTE'S UPCOMING TRIP FOR 'PUPPET INSTRUCTIONS'

PM171428 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Responding to An Urgent Summons"]

[Text] Washington, 16 May -- The White House has announced that the "President of El Salvador," the U.S. stooge Duarte, will arrive here soon at Reagan's "invitation."

Following the election farce in El Salvador, the scenario for which was written in Washington, the Reagan administration is hastening to give its puppet instructions for the further merciless suppression of the liberation movement in the country. Duarte, who headed the bloody junta several years ago, has given a good account of himself in Washington's eyes as the submissive executor of its will. It was not for nothing that the CIA, as Republican Senator J. Helms, who is close to the administration, bears out, paid out about \$2 million for his "election."

Duarte's urgent summons to Washington, clear from the White House announcement, is designed to ensure "progress in cooperation" between the United States and El Salvador. What is implied by that is the expansion of the criminal alliance between the Reagan administration and its satellites whose aim is to drown the Salvadoran patriots' just struggle in blood.

U.S. BYPASSES CONGRESS IN EL SALVADOR POLICY

LD181814 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes:

The Reagan administration resorts to various subterfuges to keep the pro-American regime in power in El Salvador. As reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the White House planned in circumvention of Congress to provide El Salvador through CIA channels with 14 combat helicopters which are being increasingly used against the Salvadoran rebels and the civilian population coming out against the repressive policy of the authorities. The price tag of this equipment is about 20 million dollars.

The administration resorted to this fearing that the United States Congress would not approve additional military assistance to the Salvadoran regime because Washington's aggressive course in Central America is being increasingly condemned by the American public.

The White House is doing everything to carry out further the expansionist policy of the United States in Central America. On Washington's orders farcical "presidential elections" were staged recently in El Salvador. After Napoleon Duarte was elected "president" of that country, assurances began to be made in Washington that from now on El Salvador is a "democratic country" and that the United States should give assistance to the friendly regime.

In this connection, I would like to remind that Napoleon Duarte has already been "president" of the country (1980-1982). During his rule there was a drastic growth of terror in the country: tens of thousands of peaceful civilians died at the hands of punitive troops trained by American military advisers and the "squadrons of death" linked with the CIA. There is no doubt that this practice will be continued.

As to assurances about "democratic changes" in El Salvador, Washington's aim is to step up the American military infiltration of that country and to legalise the multi-million arms deliveries to the new fangled "democrats".

In the process, the White House is not abandoning attempts also to legalise military arbitrariness in El Salvador under the pretext of "struggle against international terrorism." Directive Number 138 worked out by the National Security Council and signed by Reagan on April 3 of this year permits "preemptive strikes" against those whom Washington deems necessary to classify as "terrorists". The directive reflects desire to secure a free hand not only for such bandit actions as the invasion of Grenada but also for elevating international terrorism to the rank of state policy.

However paradoxical Washington classifies as terrorists not the repressive regimes in Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala, guilty of the death of tens of thousands of patriots, but Nicaragua and the Salvadoran rebels. When supplying various military hardware to El Salvador, the Reagan administration counts that a part of it will go to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries using whom it hopes to topple the lawful government in Nicaragua. Under the blows of the Sandinists People's Army the Somoza bandits are suffering one defeat after another, and the Pentagon is making frenzied attempts to save the situation.

Facts show that the United States is preparing a large-scale intervention in Nicaragua and El Salvador. This is admitted by prominent American politicians as well. The former Vice President of the United States Walter Mondale noted recently that in the event of a failure by all other means to produce results, and they are not producing results, the White House is ready to employ American combat units in the region.

U.S. PLANNING FURTHER ACTIONS AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD192159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast; by Anna Shatilova video talk publicist and Vitaliy Kobyshe]

[Text] Hello comrades. The leaders in Washington are impetuously dragging the United States into yet another dirty war, which in its essence is just as base and cruel as the one waged against Vietnam in Indochina. This time Central America and the Caribbean basin are becoming the battlefields. Aggression is being carried out in various forms. The main direction of the attack is Nicaragua. The analogy of what is happening now with the way in which U.S. imperialism operated in Indochina is no exaggeration. In unleashing aggression against Vietnam, the U.S. authorities first kicked up a racket about the threat of communism, and engaged in provocations of various kinds. Appearing on television on 9 May, the present U.S. President shouted about the communist danger in Central America, on such an hysterical note that perhaps he surpassed all his predecessors. A few days later, the President's national security aide, in his television interview, no longer simply frightened Americans with all sorts of chimeras, he openly stated that the United States is carrying out and will continue to carry out subversive work against Nicaragua, including the mining of ports of the free and independent republic -- but when Washington considers that the moment is right, there will be a transition to open combat actions there.

According to the scenario -- drawn up in advance, it must be supposed -- immediately after these provocative actions, mass military attacks have come one after another from the north, from the territory of Honduras, which has been turned into a huge U.S. military base. Armed attacks on Nicaragua have also begun from the south, from the territory of Costa Rica. Yes, at present it is not U.S. soldiers who are carrying out acts of aggression, but bands of counterrevolutionaries. However, let that not deceive anyone: These bands are not just trained, taught, and armed by the U.S. special services; their actions are planned and they are directly led by officers of the CIA and the Pentagon.

In essence, this is indeed the first stage of armed aggression by the United States. It is not for nothing that U.S. diplomats in Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, are burning secret documents, according to reports coming in, and the embassy is now working on a war footing. Therefore, preparations are underway for the next stage.

Without wishing to overdramatize anything, I would nevertheless wish to stress: A dirty and highly dangerous deed is being contemplated that is dangerous for everyone, including the people of the United States.

U.S. PLANNING FURTHER MILITARIZATION OF HONDURAS

LD191356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Washington is hatching plans for the further militarization of Honduras. A number of bills are currently under consideration in the U.S. Congress, one of which, by demand of the Pentagon, should give the go-ahead to continuous military maneuvers in Honduras for another 4 years. Igor Garanskiy, our Latin America correspondent, reports: As is generally known, the maneuvers envisage spy flights over the territory of neighboring countries, the training of soldiers of the Honduran Army in modern methods of warfare, and deliveries of arms. To this end, the construction of military depots to supply U.S. aircraft with ammunition, fuel, and military equipment is planned. The policies of the antipopular Honduran regime, which has effectively allowed the country to be occupied, are causing deep dissatisfaction. A large group in the Honduran National Congress, comprising representatives of four political parties, has openly protested the preparations for war with Nicaragua and further involvement in the arms race.

In subjecting this small Central American republic to its aggressive plans, Washington has created a military bridgehead for itself, from which piratical raids on Nicaraguan territory are carried out and armed interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador is conducted.

GRENADIER-I EXERCISES TO SET UP INFRASTRUCTURE

LD190302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Reports are coming in from Washington of the planned 23 May start of the second stage of maneuvers being held in Honduras under the code-name Grenadier-I. Part of the American military formations which are under the command of the United States' Southern Command have already arrived in Honduras. The first stage of the Grenadier-I maneuvers started on 1 April, soon after the first round of the election farce in El Salvador, carried out according to an American scenario, notes Aleksandr Baryshev, an observer on the NEW TIMES political weekly. One of the obvious aims of Grenadier-I was the creation of the military infrastructure for future use in areas bordering on El Salvador. In this zone, in the jungle, large airfields capable of taking heavy transport planes, ammunition dumps, and communication points were built in less than a month. At the same time, Grenadier-I was also necessary to intimidate the Salvadorans with a demonstration of muscle before the second round of the elections, by way of a guarantee against eventualities undesirable to Washington. For this reason, as military observers noted, antipartisan combat and the rapid deployment of Honduran and American troops in an emergency were practiced during the maneuver.

The second stage of Grenadier-I is notable for another, qualitatively new circumstance, which undoubtedly makes it more dangerous.

During this stage, units of the Salvadoran Army, in particular the Atonal punitive battalion, trained by American military advisers, are to be brought in alongside American and Honduran units. This is the first time this will have happened. It is evident that the Pentagon wants to psychologically prepare the Honduran and Salvadoran military for joint operations and to make them overcome their mistrust of each other. The point is that the Salvadorans are the former enemies of the Hondurans, and, despite a peace treaty signed as long ago as autumn 1980 on U.S. instructions, a large number of disputed territorial issues remain between the two countries. The American generals would like to observe the punitive corps for Central America, which is being knocked together and into which it is planned to drag the Guatemalan Army, as an instrument for suppressing liberation movements. The Pentagon wants the corps to be an unquestioning servant of Washington's imperialist will.

JOINT STATEMENT ON ZIMYANIN VISIT TO BRAZIL

PM211522 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Joint Soviet-Brazilian Statement"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Brazil 7 through 14 May on an official visit at the invitation of the National Congress. During its stay in Brasilia the Soviet delegation was received by President Jaoa Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo of Brazil, to whom it conveyed a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Soviet parliamentarians also called on Foreign Minister R. Saraiva Guerreiro; A. Delfim Netto, chief of the Planning Secretariat of the Presidency; and E. de Figueiredo Ferraz, minister of education and culture. In the course of these meetings there was an exchange of opinions on a number of topical international problems and the prospects for the development of Soviet-Brazilian relations.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation also had meetings and talks with M. Dalla, president of the Federal Senate, and F. Portela Marcilio, president of the Chamber of Deputies. The Soviet parliamentarians familiarized themselves with the activity of the country's supreme legislative bodies and were briefed on the important political, economic, and social aspects of Brazil's life at the present stage and on the National Congress' participation in foreign policy.

In addition to Brasilia, the Supreme Soviet delegation visited the cities of Porto Alegre, Sao Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro, where it had meetings with the governors, chairmen of legislative assemblies, and prefects.

During the talks with Brazilian parliamentarians and statesmen, the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies briefed them on the main directions of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy, on the Soviet state's struggle for peace and international security, and to avert the threat of nuclear war, and on the Soviet Union's achievements in various spheres and its prospects for economic and social development. The Soviet parliamentarians drew the Brazilian side's attention to the major new foreign policy initiatives contained in the speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It was stressed that these proposals, which are aimed at curbing the arms race, returning to detente, strengthening security, and creating an atmosphere of trust in international relations, accord equally with the interests of all states and the demands and hopes of the world's peoples.

The Soviet Union will fully cooperate with all countries which are prepared to make practical efforts to help lessen international tension and eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

In relation to the crisis situation in Central America, the two sides expressed serious concern at the situation which has arisen there and reaffirmed their adherence to the principle of noninterference in other states' internal affairs. The two countries' parliamentarians resolutely came out in favor of a political settlement in the region and in support of the efforts being made in this direction by the countries of the Contadora Group.

Expressing deep concern at the situation in the world and the growth of the arms race, the Soviet parliamentarians stressed that under present conditions the most energetic, resolute actions are needed by all peace-loving states to change the course of events and lift the nuclear threat from mankind. The two countries' parliamentarians noted the need to eliminate existing seats of tension and conflicts by peaceful means, and declared the impermissibility of outside interference in the affairs of states, which must resolve their own problems.

The Soviet and Brazilian parliamentarians stressed the importance of further developing Soviet-Brazilian cooperation and declared their mutual desire to help extend and deepen it in the interests of both countries' peoples.

The sides came out in favor of the fruitful development of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Brazilian National Congress, and stressed that interparliamentary ties will make a useful contribution to strengthening trust and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Brazilian peoples and to extending international cooperation in the interests of peace and international security.

The Soviet side conveyed to the Chamber of Deputies of and Federal Senate leadership an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet to send a delegation of representatives of the two chambers of parliament to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed cordial gratitude for the hospitality accorded to it on Brazilian soil.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CUBA -- A protocol on trade turnover and payments between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba for 1984, and a number of other documents of a trade and economic nature, have been signed in Moscow. The volume of trade turnover between the two countries this year will exceed R7,000 million. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 18 May 84 LD]

CHERNENKO GREETING TO MUSIC FESTIVAL PARTICIPANTS

PM220924 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To the Participants and Guests of the Second International Music Festival in Moscow

I cordially greet the participants and guests of the Second International Music Festival, gathered in the Soviet capital.

This now-traditional music festival is a great and most significant one. It is no coincidence that this festival attracts the attention of progressive music figures in dozens of countries and of the world public at large. The festival's slogan -- "Music for humanism, peace, and friendship among the peoples" -- expresses the aspirations of the advanced artistic intelligentsia and is valued and appreciated by millions of art lovers. It is clear to all sensible people that man's creative activity can only manifest itself under conditions of peace.

There is today no task more crucial or vital than that of strengthening peace and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. Music figures play an important and honored role in attaining this lofty goal. Music is an art form which requires no translation. It has the ability to unite people, to inspire them to feats in the name of noble ideals, and to elevate thoughts and feelings.

The Soviet Union, following Lenin's behests, has always been loyal throughout its history to the ideas of friendship and mutual understanding among the peoples and has done and continues to do everything in its power to preserve and consolidate peace. That is why we are particularly glad that this world musicians forum is being held on our soil.

With all my heart I wish the participants in and guests of the Second Moscow International Music Festival vivid artistic impressions and new successes in their noble activity for the prosperity of art and for peace and friendship among the peoples.

[Signed] K. Chernenko

COLLECTION FEATURES LEADERS' SPEECHES, ARTICLES

PM171439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 84 First Edition p 2

[Editorial article: "Directing the Creativity of Working People"]

[Text] The year 1983 was marked by harmonious and intensive work on all fronts of communist construction. The measures taken by the party to improve discipline, responsibility, organization, and efficiency had a beneficial effect on production matters and all our social life. In implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums the party has enriched itself with new experience of the leadership of socialist society and the utilization of its basic advantages which are to be found in the initiative and creativity of the broadest people's masses.

"The collectively elaborated guidelines for the key directions of society's development, and everything which has been achieved recently, "Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at his meeting with voters, "are weighty political capital. And we will safeguard and augment it."

The collective creative quest for solutions to urgent problems, which our party is conducting fruitfully today by creating an "ideological reserve" -- and including the preparation of the new edition of the party Program -- is the main theme of a new collection entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress: Unity of Theory and Practice." (Footnote) ("XXVI Syezd KPSS: Yedinstvo Teorii i Praktiki," Issue No 4, Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1984, 703 pages)

It consists of articles and speeches by party and government leaders published in 1983.

Describing the key role of the economy in building a socialist society, V.I. Lenin highlighted two chief factors in its growth: the plan and discipline. It is precisely the consistent implementation of plans for socioeconomic development and the strict discipline of their fulfillment which has brought our country to the stage of mature socialism, the book notes. Strengthening discipline and organization is not a short-term campaign but a daily, systematic task. Ensuring success here means laying a firm foundation for resolving problems connected with the cardinal improvement of labor productivity, the rational utilization of all types of resources, the switch to intensive development, the combination in practice of the advantages of the socialist system with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, and the comprehensive improvement of the management system. The collection analyzes these problems in Yu. V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum; in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's works; in the speech to voters by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; in the report entitled "Effect of Team Labor" by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom; in the article entitled "Improving Party Leadership of the Work of Railroad Transport" by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and in other materials.

The implementation of the 5-year plan and the rate of our movement forward depends largely on the extent to which we can mobilize the people's spiritual energy and raise their labor and social activeness. The organization and channeling of the revolutionary socio-historic creativity of the working class and all working people, Yu. V. Andropov wrote in an article entitled "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Construction in the USSR," is the impressive task being resolved today by the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of the struggle for mankind's progress.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, which examined current questions of the party's ideological and mass political work, was a major milestone on the path of the country's socialist progress. The plenum made the idea of the improvement of developed socialism the foundation of this work. It is particularly necessary today, the collection says, to educate people in the daily struggle to fulfill state plans, improve output quality, make effective use of production capacities, raw materials, energy, and work time, and to strengthen organization and responsibility, and in the struggle against inertia, bureaucratism, departmentalism, and parochialism.

Socialist democracy is a powerful means for the communist education of working people. Questions of developing socialist democracy to the utmost and increasing the role of labor collectives and soviets in all society's affairs are aired in the articles by Comrade K.U. Chernenko entitled "Ideology of Revolutionary Creation and Peace" and "The Cause of the Whole Party, the Duty of Every Communist"; in the report "On the Draft USSR Law on Labor Collectives and the Growth of Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations" by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and in the article "On Some Tasks of the Soviets of People's Deputies in Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum" by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The collection pays considerable attention to questions of aesthetic education and the role of literature and art in shaping and elevating Soviet people's spiritual requirements and to the growth of their influence on the individuals's ideological-political and moral makeup. The process of the development and mutual enrichment of national cultures and the shaping of the culture of the united Soviet people as a new social and international community is analyzed in the article "In a United Family of Peoples" by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; the article "Crucial Tasks of Socialist Culture" by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; and the article "The Great Logic of Life" by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The idea that the solution of the huge tasks facing the country requires a further increase in the party's leading role underlies all the collection's materials. The theme of improving the style of party work and strengthening the party's links with the masses -- which is very important in both the theoretical and the practical sense -- is revealed in the report entitled "Leninism -- the Living Creative Teaching and True Guide to Action" by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; in the article "Internal Party Democracy in Action" by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; in the report "Great Vital Force of the Ideas and Cause of October" by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; in the article "Monitoring and Verification of Execution -- the Most Important Function of Party Leadership" by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; in the report "The Teaching of Marx -- a Guide to Action" by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; the report "Party of Revolutionary Action" by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; the report "The Development of the Working People's Activeness, the Strengthening of Discipline, and the Improvement of Work Style -- Current Tasks of Primary Party Organizations" by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; in the article "Democratic Essence of Party Control" by A. Ya. Pelshe; and in the report by Sh.R. Rashidov at a plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

Much of the material included in the collection is devoted to the elaboration and substantiation of the Soviet land's peace-loving foreign policy course and the exposure of the aggressive adventurist line of imperialism's militarist circles toward military superiority and the imposition of their own systems on other peoples.

A very important direction of the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state is the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries. To an enormous extent it is on this that the fraternal countries' security, our peoples' peaceful labor, and the averting of nuclear war depend. The need to expand cooperation among the countries of the world socialist community and improve its quality and effectiveness is revealed in the materials of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum; in the report "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy" by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; and in the speech "New Levels of Socialist Economic Integration" by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The concern to maintain peace on earth has been, is now, and will remain for the foreseeable future the pivot of our party's Leninist foreign policy course. The task of averting a fatal turn of events and removing the threat of war is an unusually complex but perfectly feasible task. The established correlation of sociopolitical forces and balance of military forces in the world arena confirm the correctness of Communists' conclusions on the absence of the fatal inevitability of world war and the possibility of maintaining and strengthening universal peace on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Our commitment to the cause of peace is constant and unshakable, but it also presupposes constant concern to ensure the country's security. The lessons of the Great Patriotic War, D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, notes in the article "Immortal Feat," require us to maintain constant high vigilance and to monitor the intrigues of socialism's enemies keenly and tirelessly, so that no aggressor can catch us unawares.

It is a Communist Party tradition to hold a frank discussion with the masses on urgent questions of domestic and foreign policy. It is this approach which permeates the contents of the collection.

EDITORIAL LAUDS ROLE OF WORKERS' LETTERS

PM181117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Person Behind Every Letter"]

[Text] "... These are real human documents! I wouldn't hear this in any report!" This was what V.I. Lenin said about working people's letters. And we regard every letter and every verbal address by a Soviet person to party, soviet, or economic organs as an irreplaceable source of information and a visible manifestation of the socialist system's true democratism.

The IZVESTIYA editorial office receives more than 1,000 letters every day. What do our readers write about? About everything that concerns them, about all the problems they encounter in their life. We cannot fail to rejoice that the flow of letters of great public significance is constantly increasing. Soviet people unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the state and our peace-loving initiatives, share their thoughts on major national economic problems, and thoughtfully analyze the potential which makes it possible to work better.

In publishing such letters in the newspaper, the editorial board reckons that party, soviet, and economic organs will carefully study the questions raised in them and take effective and immediate measures on readers' critical reports. It is possible to assert confidently that a businesslike, sympathetic response to Soviet people's comments and an objective analysis of the opinions voiced by them have become the binding rule in the work of the majority of Soviet establishments and economic organs.

Last year, for example, the newspaper published a letter from welder B. Grushin of Tambov Oblast, in which he spoke of the impossibility of buying eyeglasses with the most ordinary lenses (No 81/82). The readers' numerous responses to that letter confirmed that the worker had raised an important problem: a chronic shortage of "regular" lenses was being acutely felt in various parts of the country. Drawing on the mail it had received, the editorial board prepared another article on the same subject (No 125/126). Soon the newspaper was able to tell its readers that questions of supplying the population with eyeglasses had been examined by the USSR Council of Ministers, which made it incumbent on a number of ministries and departments to rectify as soon as possible the mistakes that had occurred (No 258/259).

In calling for a solicitous and respectful attitude toward working people's letters we frequently (and quite rightly) recall that behind every letter there is a specific person with his own destiny, hopes, and cares. But we must not forget something else as well. In putting a suggestion, application, or complaint to an establishment or department, the Soviet person is not acting as a modest petitioner. This is his civic right enshrined in the USSR Constitution! And therefore the resolution of the question raised in a letter cannot depend merely on the sincere sensitivity (or insensitivity) of officials. Every letter (application, request, complaint) must be studied objectively, competently, and within the time prescribed by law, and the writer must receive an exhaustive reply in good time.

In this connection the initiative of local soviet ispolkoms which conduct a broad discussion during their open sessions of the applications and complaints they have received from citizens merits all possible support.

Not so long ago IZVESTIYA described such an experience (No 89/90). A report on a public discussion of a letter which the editorial office had received from the residents of the village of Baykalovo in Tyumen Oblast's Tobolskiy Rayon was published under the rubric "Shorthand Report." That letter spoke about shortcomings in consumer and transport services. And then on a predetermined day and at a prearranged hour the leaders of the rayon services arrived at the Baykalovo village club. There was a businesslike and thorough discussion of all the problems troubling the inhabitants. They managed to resolve a considerable proportion of them right there, on the spot. Unfortunately, there were also questions to which the people could not obtain a cogent reply. Complaints also came to light which would not have arisen at all if the deputies of the village and rayon soviets had displayed persistence, firmness, and energy in resolving the questions raised.

Analyzing in depth the forms and methods of the work of local organs of power, Comrade K.U. Chernenko especially emphasized in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum that major questions of our life of concern to people are raised in many letters sent to the Central Committee, newspapers, and soviets at all levels. "I am sure," he declared, "that the peoples' deputies know well and also share these concerns of the working people. But, it turns out, they do not all know how to express them in the soviets and to submit them for general, open discussion."

And it is quite intolerable when local organs of power and the people's elected representatives not only fail to submit them for open discussion but even fail to react in any way at all to "trifles of life," about which people frequently write to central organs and to newspaper editorial offices, such as cold apartments, insanitary conditions in a city or settlement, shortcomings in the work of transport, bad street lighting, or hooliganism in public places. One cannot help but be aggrieved, either, about letters which describe instances of red tape and bureaucracy in the work of local organs of power and of an indifferent, apathetic attitude to reasonable requests from citizens which could easily be satisfied without delay.

Take, for example, the letter from N. Yevstigneyeva in the city of Baranovich, Brest Oblast. While assembling the necessary documents to get her pension drawn up, she applied to Gomel Oblast's Dobrushskiy Rayispolkom, as she had worked there before the war as chief of a medical center. She received this reply: "Your pension file is not in the archives." Not that it could have been there, and N. Yevstigneyeva was not asking for a pension file but for documents which she had drawn up previously confirming her length of service!

She received no reply at all to her second letter to the rayispolkom, and then she turned to IZVESTIYA. Only after the editorial board intervened was the necessary information sent out, and N. Zhurova, inspector of the rayon social security department, was reprimanded for failing to cut through the red tape and for a negligent attitude to her official duties. For the umpteenth time one has to ask oneself these questions: How could it happen that they chased someone around in bureaucratic circles, making her waste time, effort, and nervous energy? And is the punishment of a negligent worker a firm guarantee that such a thing will not happen again?

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, insistently demand the real enhancement of the soviets' role in economic and cultural construction, the strengthening of their responsibility for the resolution of social problems, and the fuller satisfaction of people's needs. The Soviet person must be aware always and everywhere of the constant concern of the people's power. A responsible, businesslike, truly party-minded attitude to every letter, suggestion, or complaint is one of the most important, tangible manifestations of the concern of the people's power for the specific person and the living, effective channel of its indissoluble link with the masses.

EDITORIAL ON NEED TO TRAIN CADRES FOR LEADERSHIP

PM171507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Leader's Authority"]

[Text] N.I. Ananyev, director of the Lunacharskiy Sovkhoz in Kuybyshev Oblast, is held in great respect. He became leader of this large firm in Stavropolskiy Rayon only recently, but an appreciable step forward has already been taken. Plans for the main types of production and sales of agricultural products are being overfulfilled. Net profits last year amounted to R2.2 million. People associate what has been achieved largely with the increased role of the party organization and also with the political, professional, and moral qualities of their leader. "We see him as a genuinely ideologically committed person, displaying concern for people, enterprising, modest, and exacting toward himself and others," the sovkhoz workers write. "And therefore he has very high authority."

A leader's authority ... It is difficult to overestimate his role and importance in the life of any collective or organization. He rallies people, inspires them, and mobilizes them to resolve the tasks facing the collective. He acts as a reference point for many, both in work and conduct. But it must be said immediately that authority is not easy to earn. It is not produced automatically, like something ready-made.

"A leader's strength lies in his ability to fuse together his official and his personal authority," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted. "Party and state cadres gain the sympathy and respect of the masses primarily in active social work, by their energy and knowledge, their personal example and conduct free of everything which offends a person's moral sense...The basis of a leader's authority is public approval and support."

A very important duty of every party organization is to seek out, nominate for leadership, train, and educate those workers who are capable of justifying the trust of their comrades. A leader today must be distinguished primarily by commitment to the party's ideals, profound knowledge, organizational abilities, high culture, and the ability to think on a large scale, have a sense of the new, and disseminate and utilize it. The party is striving to ensure that the Leninist style in all the diversity and richness becomes the spiritual need and the irreplaceable working tool of every party, soviet, and economic leader.

A party committee is often faced with the following question in real life: whom shall we entrust with the leadership of this or that sector of work? A well-trained and effective reserve of cadres is needed to ensure that this question does not take us unawares. We have many people with special education and definite experience, but not all of them can become leaders. And those who have the most suitable attributes are required to work in a considered and systematic way -- the need for this was noted with new force at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum. Correct action is being taken in those places where work is planned efficiently, training is organized for those waiting in reserve, probationary periods are conducted with the best leaders, and various assignments and missions are given. All this helps guarantee the cadres of the future more firmly.

The promotion to leading posts of Communists from among workers, kolkhoz members, and women who have organizational abilities and have received good training is of fundamental importance. A lot is being done to achieve this in Ivanovo Oblast, for example. Thus L. Migunov, former leader of a term of painters and full holder of the Order of Labor Glory, was elected secretary of the Leninskiy Raykom here. Weaver M. Neburchilova became deputy director of the Rodniki Bolshevik Combine. Hero of Socialist Labor V. Zhukova, formerly pressing machine operator at a silica brick plant, was promoted to the post of deputy chief of the Ivanovstroyaterialy Association. Party committees must follow this line in the future too.

We must not, however, fail to see that formalism still makes itself felt in the work with the cadre reserve. It sometimes happens that the reserve lists only exist on paper, and when the need arises to replace a worker, a feverish quest for a suitable candidate begins. Sometimes manifestly unpromising people are enrolled in the reserve and sent for training, if only to get rid of them, and then problems arise with job placement. The point is that only the most valuable and promising workers must be sent for training.

All forms of cadre education -- discussions and reports at party meetings, plenums, and bureau sessions -- must be improved. Regular monitoring and verification of performance, ensuring unity of word and action, are particularly important. Monitoring is necessary from above and below, and from primary party organizations. Many of these still take virtually no part in educating leaders.

Here is a typical example. In Novosibirsk, Baranov, director of an experimental machine plant, and Petrov, manager of the Novosibirskvtorsyrye Trust, were expelled from the party and removed from their posts for flagrant violations of state and financial discipline and abuse of their official position. But where, you might ask, were the Communists in those primary party organizations who witnessed the leaders' fall before? Why did they not sound the alarm and call to order the violators of the norms of our life at the very beginning? The fact is that in some places cadres' authority is safeguarded in a very strange way. It is thought that to safeguard their authority they must be protected against criticism, against fundamental party demands, and against merited punishment. If a leader commits an offense, it is often discussed not in the primary party organization but in a higher party organ immediately. Punishment is meted out there, and the Communists in the collective sometimes do not even know about it. For example, in Rostov Oblast recently more than half the punishments meted out to leaders bypassed the primary party organizations. This practice is absolutely wrong and must be resolutely overcome.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum described our cadres as our gold reserve. A leader's authority is the property of the whole party and the whole state. Safeguarding and augmenting it means increasing exactingness toward cadres. Today the fate of the 4th year of the 5-year plan is being resolved in labor collectives. A great deal depends on every leader. He is called on to justify the high trust placed in him by his daily work and conduct.

VARIOUS GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS PUBLISHED

PM171505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS-attributed "Official Section"]

[Excerpts] Making Timely Preparations To Receive the New Harvest

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Prepare the USSR Procurements Ministry's Material and Technical Base To Receive and Ensure the Safekeeping of Grain and Oil-Yielding Seeds of the 1984 Harvest."

The aforementioned resolution makes it incumbent on the USSR Procurement Ministry, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and rayispolkoms to ensure the timely and high-quality preparation of grain-reception and grain-processing enterprises for the continuous reception, processing, and storage of grain and oil-bearing seeds of the 1984 harvest, drawing special attention to carrying out construction of grain-drying facilities in areas of corn and sunflower seed production.

In 1984, additional fixed drying facilities with an overall capacity of 4,000 metric tons per hour, 600 large-capacity motor unloaders, drying chambers with an overall capacity of 35,000 metric tons per season, seed-cleaning shops with an overall capacity of 50,000 metric tons of seeds per season, and other essential facilities must be built and commissioned at grain-reception and grain-processing enterprises.

The resolution outlines measures to fulfill the aforementioned tasks.

Making More Effective Use of Kamaz Trucks

The USSR Government has examined the question of improving utilization of Kamaz trucks in the national economy and has adopted a corresponding resolution.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to elaborate and implement measures in 1984-1985 to increase the effective utilization of Kamaz trucks, improve their technical servicing, organize timely and good-quality repair, and ensure high technical readiness.

Provision is made for implementing the necessary measures so that Kamaz trucks are concentrated mainly in motor transport establishments which have the necessary production base for the technical servicing and repair of these trucks (apart from Kamaz trucks intended for kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm enterprises, and organizations in agriculture, and also special-purpose trucks manufactured on the Kamaz truck chassis).

Kamaz trucks must be assigned mainly to enterprises of general-purpose motor transport, transport enterprises of the Transselkhoztekhnika, the construction ministries, and ministries in extractive sectors, of industry and enterprises and organizations of the Science and Production Association for Agrochemical Services to Agriculture, water conservancy, fruit and vegetable farming, and also interkolkhoz construction organizations.

Schools of advanced experience in the utilization, technical servicing, and repair of Kamaz trucks must be organized in 1984 on the basis of the best motor transport establishments and repair enterprises.

The resolution outlines measures aimed at improving the technical servicing and repair of Kamaz trucks and the supply of spare parts, assemblies, and units for these trucks to the relevant establishments.

To Protect the Population's Health

The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of additional measures to step up control over the use in the national economy of pesticides and herbicides with a view to preventing them from harming the population's health.

The resolution adopted on this question instructs the USSR Agriculture Ministry, the USSR Health Ministry, the USSR Fruit and Vegetable Farming Ministry, the USSR State Committee for Forestry, other ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers to toughen the requirements for the use of pesticides and herbicides in the national economy, tighten control over the observance of the established rules for their storage, transport, and use, and elaborate and implement additional measures to prevent the pollution of the natural environment with pesticides, herbicides, and the main toxic products from their decomposition, proceeding from the need to increase protection of the population's health.

The USSR Health Ministry, the USSR Agriculture Ministry, the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the USSR Geology Ministry have been instructed to ensure the implementation of a unified system of control in this sphere.

The resolution envisages measures to regulate the resolution of questions on the use of pesticides and herbicides, including those purchased abroad.

The USSR health Ministry and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences together with union republic councils of ministers, ministries and departments, and also the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee must stipulate measures aimed at protecting the population's health and the natural environment from the harmful effects of pesticides and herbicides, by elaborating a comprehensive program of work for stepping up preventive medicine and improving the population's state of health.

The USSR Council of Ministers has also adopted resolutions on a number of other questions, in particular:

On the creation of capacities for the production of three-compartment refrigerators at the ministry of automotive industry's Moscow I.A. Likhachev Truck Plant (ZIL Production Association);

On the establishment of rules for the protection of electricity networks of over 1,000 volts;

On the procedure for compiling a state register of animals and their use and conducting a state survey of the animal world.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES PEROVSKIY RAYON VOTERS

PM171514 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed account of the 19 April Moscow meeting between V.V. Grishin and Perovskiy Electoral Okrug voters: "Improving the Content and Style of Work"]

[Excerpt] In accordance with established practice, meetings between USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and voters are currently being held in the capital. Participants are expressing unanimous approval of and support for the policy of the party, the Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo which seeks to intensify the struggle for peace and increase the country's economic might and Soviet people's prosperity.

A meeting between V.V. Grishin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and Perovskiy Electoral Okrug voters was held yesterday.

The meeting was opened by B.V. Selivanov, first secretary of Perovskiy Raykom.

A report on the results of the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, was delivered by V.V. Grishin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom.

The USSR Supreme Soviet session, V.V. Grishin noted, took place in an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency, high responsibility, and the Soviet people's close cohesion around the Communist Party and its Central Committee and Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

On the eve of the session a CPSU Central Committee plenum was held at which Comrade K.U. Chernenko delivered a major speech. This speech is an important political document which defines the party's activity at the current stage of the Soviet Society's development. Its propositions and conclusions must form the basis of all the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs, social organizations, and labor collectives.

Along the path to the party's loftiest goals, many major and complex tasks await solution. Their implementation is impossible without the broad development of the masses' initiative and creativity. Vast reserves lie in further improving socialist democracy and, primarily, the activity of the soviets -- the political cornerstone of the USSR and a powerful instrument of socialist construction. Today the affairs of the state are conducted through 2.3 million deputies -- representatives of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia, of working people of all nations and ethnic groups, and also through tens of millions of activists.

Nonetheless, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the plenum, the soviets' tremendous potential is still not being sufficiently exploited. Many decisions aimed at enhancing their role in economic and cultural construction are being implemented slowly and half-heartedly. And even the soviets themselves do not always display due persistence in exercising their rights.

In this context the party points to the importance of improving the soviets' activity, enhancing the efficiency of their work, and eliminating all elements of formalism. The Communist deputies' responsibility for fulfilling their obligations must be increased. They are called upon to provide the organizational basis of the soviets' work, to rally and direct the creative activeness of other deputies. The work of soviet sessions and of their standing commissions must be considerably improved.

The further improvement of Soviet legislation, strict observance of the adopted laws, and the execution of the approved plans assume a particular significance in present-day conditions. It is not only a matter of economic discipline, it is also a question of party and political responsibility which is all the more important since our legal norms, our legislation, are aimed at protecting the working people's interests and developing their labor and social activeness. And there is much work here for deputies and the party groups within soviets.

The 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, dealt first of all with the question of electing the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, his deputies, and members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. In an atmosphere of complete unanimity and cohesion, the deputies unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Soviet people warmly approve of this decision.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's election to the highest party and state posts will promote the successful resolution of the tasks facing the country.

After comprehensive discussion, the USSR Supreme Soviet session adopted a resolution "On the Basic Guidelines for the General Educational and Vocational School Reform."

As was noted at the plenum and the session, the discussion of the draft reform was truly nationwide in scope. During the discussion all the fundamental ideas of the reform laid down in the CPSU Central Committee draft were approved. The proposals and observations that were expressed amplified, developed, and codified the draft provisions as a rule. All this once again vividly demonstrated the unity of the party and people and the inexhaustible creative potential of socialist democracy.

The reform's main aim is to enhance the quality of the education and communist upbringing of the young generation and to radically improve the preparation of young people for life and labor.

V.V. Grishin then discussed in detail the most important changes which the reform will entail and on the reform's tremendous significance for improving the rising generation's upbringing.

The propositions on improving the teaching of social science and arts subjects, devoting more time within these subjects to the elucidation of the stage of developed socialism and of the party's leading and guiding role, and improving the upbringing of young people using examples from the life and work of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin won universal approval, he stressed.

It is generally recognized that the vocational and technical educational establishments, which have traveled a long and glorious path of development, serve as a good school for molding young people into workers, as a true forge for creating skilled cadres. Every second worker today started his working career in one of these establishments. However, much remains to be done to overcome the inertia of lingering wrong notions about the role and place of vocational and technical education in our society. The prestige of vocational and technical schools and the quality of their work must be enhanced, students' general education must be improved, and the material instruction base of schools and colleges must be strengthened. It is important to enshrine in law the obligations of patronage enterprises concerning the construction and equipment of workshops and workrooms for students and the organization of vocational training.

The new stage in our schools' development makes greater demands on teachers. The party's high appraisal of teachers and their noble work for the good of society met with a grateful response from both the teaching profession and the public. At the same time, serious concern was expressed during the debate at the fact that the prestige of the teaching profession has diminished in recent years. The number of teachers leaving the profession has increased, especially in the case of men, of whom there were already unjustifiably few in schools.

Measures to improve the quality of teacher training and teachers' self-education, living, and leisure conditions are regarded as a consistent implementation of Lenin's behest to keep enhancing the authority and prestige of the people's teachers. Yet another vivid manifestation of the concern for teachers shown by the Communist Party and the Soviet state is the pay rise for teachers and other public education personnel, effective 1 September 1984. This measure will affect 6 million people and cost R3.5 billion annually.

As the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the Supreme Soviet session noted, the difficulties and shortcomings in the work of schools are largely due to serious omissions in the administration of public education.

Therefore, attention has been drawn to the need to radically improve the administration of schools. It is planned to set up interdepartmental commissions from the USSR Council of Ministers down to city and rayon soviets of people's deputies. Their task will be to promote the effective coordination of the activities of the various public education components and to help reinforce the practical leadership of general education and vocational and technical education.

The stage of the practical implementation of the party's guidelines for the reform is now beginning. The success of this whole matter depends on how well, how energetically, and how efficiently this work is organized.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed, the speaker continued, that a key precondition for the success of the school reform is a higher standard of party leadership. Party organs must examine the life of schools and vocational and technical schools in depth, resolve their problems and the tasks of the reform skillfully, and focus the attention of all departments, enterprises, and organizations on schools.

The soviets of people's deputies must implement the integrated state public education policy with even greater persistence and consistency. They are faced with strengthening the practical leadership of educational establishments, improving planning and the placement of graduates, thoroughly tackling the consolidation of the material base of education, and, above all, establishing rigorous monitoring of questions of capital construction. Trade unions must work on the implementation of the school reform in close cooperation with soviet and economic organs.

Much work in connection with the implementation of the general educational and vocational school reform is to be carried out in Moscow, and in Perovski Rayon in particular.

Guided by the demands of the party program and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums, the Moscow City party organization is paying constant attention to questions of public and vocational and technical education. Favorable conditions for the comprehensive education and upbringing of young people have been established in Moscow. There are 1,600 schools, vocational and technical schools, and secondary specialized educational establishments in the capital with over 1 million students. Some 43,000 students are studying at Perovski Rayon's 49 schools and 6 vocational and technical schools. The existing network of educational establishments enables every young person to obtain secondary education and vocational training.

At the same time, the implementation of the tasks defined in the reform will make it necessary, both in Moscow and in Perovski Rayon, to take major action to create the indispensable material base, expand and improve the training of teaching cadres and production training tutors, and allocate additional funds for this purpose.

The party and gorkom raykoms, the Moscow Gorispolkom and rayispolkoms, and public and vocational and technical education organs have done some preliminary work to prepare the priority measures needed to implement the reform. Also under study are questions pertaining to the allocation of capital investments, expansion of the construction organizations' capacities, and utilization of the forces and resources of ministries and departments to create the necessary material and technical base. The pace of the construction of new schools is to be considerably accelerated. New designs are to be produced for schools which will be built using standardized industrial components from a single catalog.

The implementation of the reform will demand better planning of the training and use of specialists. Much needs to be done to provide all schoolchildren with labor training and vocational guidance. In the next few years it is intended to expand the network of vocational technical colleges in Moscow and to increase the number of students at these colleges by 50 percent. In the longer term, all of Moscow's major enterprises and associations will, generally speaking, have their own colleges. This, of course, also applies to Perovski Rayon enterprises.

In the rayon, work on implementing the school reform must be stepped up. There is not much time to prepare for the introduction of the reform. Practical work must begin now.

The tasks outlined by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the decisions of the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, are of great significance for improving the work of the Moscow City and rayon soviets of people's deputies. Under the leadership of the Moscow City party organization, the Moscow City and rayon soviets of people's deputies exercise leadership in all spheres of the city's economic, social, and public life. This applies primarily to the development of the capital's national economy and the improvement of Muscovites' working, living, and leisure conditions.

Much has been done in this sphere. The soviets are contributing their share to the fulfillment of the city's economic and social development plans. At the same time, there are shortcomings, mentioned by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, in the city and rayon soviets' work. They concern primarily the leadership of the economy. Individual sectors of the city's economy are failing to meet plan targets and the plan for consumer goods production has not been fulfilled. Construction organizations fail to assimilate capital investments within the set limits. Shortcomings in the work of the service sphere are being eliminated only slowly. Nonetheless, a principled appraisal of this is not always made at soviet sessions or during the examination and approval of organizations' and enterprises' plans and of reports on their fulfillment. Proper monitoring of the execution of adopted decisions is not ensured.

Shortcomings also exist in other aspects of the soviets' activity. The soviets do not always react flexibly and promptly to the population's many complaints about the poor quality of housing construction and the maintenance and repairs of the housing stock, and about shortcomings in trade, medical, transport, and consumer services available to Muscovites.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Work of Soviets of People's Deputies," which defines the main spheres of the soviets' work in compliance with the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech, demands not only that their role in economic construction be enhanced, but also that their responsibility be increased for the comprehensive improvement of the performance of the service sphere and of all aspects of the working people's life.

The Perovski Rayon Soviet, which comprises 350 people's deputies, faces responsible tasks. Exercising the rights granted to soviets by the Constitution, it must adopt a more exacting attitude to leaders of industrial enterprises and rayon economy services regarding the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges and the complete satisfaction of the population's needs and demands, and must seek to turn every enterprise and housing district and the rayon as a whole into models of their kind. It is necessary to publicize the soviets' work more widely, strengthen their links with labor collectives, and submit for discussion by them all major questions of the rayon's socio-economic development; special attention must be paid to the fulfillment of voters' instructions and to the consideration of the critical remarks and proposals put forward by the working people and the population.

The Perovskiy Rayon Soviet, like all the Moscow soviets, must draw practical conclusions from the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and ensure their strict implementation.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, will lead to a further upsurge in the labor and political activeness of Moscow's and Perovskiy Rayon's working people, and that the soviets of people's deputies, developing and improving the content and style of their work, will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the tasks set by the USSR Supreme Soviet in educating the rising generation and improving developed socialism and to the fulfillment of the plans for the current 5-year period and of tasks in communist construction.

PRAVDA LISTS CONTENTS OF LATEST KOMMUNIST ISSUE

PM151600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 84 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Latest Issue of Journal Published"]

[Text] The seventh issue of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published. It opens with the CPSU Central Committee's greeting "To the Journal KOMMUNIST."

It includes Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Commission on preparing the new edition of the CPSU Program and his speech at the meeting with workers of Moscow's "Serp i Molot" Metallurgical Plant.

The journal publishes an article entitled "Following Leninist Principles of the Development of People's Education" by M. Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and an article entitled "The Way They Were" by N. Proshunin.

The section "The Cause of All the Party" is represented by S. Tsukasov's article "The Social Echo of the Press."

Articles entitled "Management Innovations and Economic Experiments" by A. Prigozhin and "The Heat of Cold Taymyr" by V. Kadulin are contained under the rubric "On the Threshold of the 11th 5-Year Plan."

The issue contains an article entitled "The Year Before Victory" by V. Arkhipenko and "Equitable Talks, Not Military Confrontation" by L. Tolkunov, plus book reviews and an item entitled "In the Forefront of the Ideological Struggle."

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS 'RENEGADES' SAKHAROV, BONNER

PM221154 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Article by A. Baskin and S. Kondratyev: "Renegades and Their Patrons"]

[Text] For a long time the West has been conducting a disgracefully importunate, provocative propaganda ballyhoo over Sakharov. Official circles in the United States and some other Western states are openly encouraging it, showering people with slander and malice.

It is fair to ask: what is the purpose of the propaganda campaign on which so many lies and falsifications are being lavished? It is certainly not sympathy with Sakharov. Why should one sympathize with him anyway? There is a definite intent behind it all. Perhaps the racket about the "sufferer" will make people forget the shameful instances of constant flouting of freedom and human rights in the United States.

They are using cheap stories in the hope of distracting attention from the danger areas of U.S. policy on questions relating to the arms race, Central America, the Near East, virtually the entire world, which are what really concerns the public.

One cannot help noticing that Sakharov's wife, Ye.G. Bonner, has been playing an increasingly odious role of late in the West's provocations in Sakharov's name. Evidently she wants to take the front seat and become what one might call the main performer of anti-Soviet escapades and slanderous statements against the Soviet Union.

For a long time Bonner has performed the function of liaising with Western reactionary circles, indulging in all kinds of shady business. She is not doing this for selfless reasons at all. On several occasions Bonner has been to Italy, saying that she needed treatment. She was given permission to do this. When she was there in 1975, she sold Sakharov's provocative book "My Country and the World" (O Strane I Mire) to a publisher for a tidy sum.

Bonner returned to Italy in September 1977, and during her stay of nearly 3 months she forgot about her "treatment" and immersed herself in the vile quagmire of the so-called "Sakharov hearings," which reeked of double-dyed anti-Sovietism. In 1979, back in Italy again, she flew secretly to the United States. Even her close friends in Italy did not know that "someone" had put the "patient" on a plane and ferried her to the United States. There Bonner made contact with groups of anti-Soviets for the purpose of attempting to unite the various renegades who were squabbling among themselves. It was then that she suggested to the Americans the idea of her staying put in America this time. They advised her against it, however, suggesting that she go back to the USSR and try to squeeze out of Sakharov all that he was still capable of supplying that might serve the anticommunists.

She carried on what she was doing, operating in tandem with people from the American Embassy in Moscow. U.S. diplomats met her at prearranged times to snap up the latest batch of anti-Soviet materials and to place orders for more. Many people were working with her. Who they were is well known. Suffice it to say that some of them were forced to leave the Soviet Union against their will. Through them and through others, including U.S. employees currently working in Moscow (their names have been mentioned in the press recently), Bonner set up a "diplomatic channel" which carried into foreign countries her wave of slander, absurd fabrications, and all manner of lunacy, always with an anti-Soviet flavor. This was the kind of commodity they wanted. The academician's "works" sold extremely well.

We will illustrate this by quoting a letter from Sakharov to the U.S. physicist S. Drell, which was widely disseminated by U.S. ideological services. Its every line -- from beginning to end -- shouts hatred of his country and his people. "One cannot proceed," Sakharov announces, "on the basis of preconceptions, for example, of the socialist countries' special love of peace, arising out of an imaginary progressiveness." Therefore the capitalist countries must be "willing to make economic sacrifices" in order to achieve superiority and "settle accounts with socialism."

Like a hardened provocateur, Bonner followed the course of the anti-Soviet ballyhoo over Sakharov abroad. Whenever the irksome row went into decline she would incite her husband to embark on another escapade. It was Bonner who had the idea of Sakharov's announcing a "hunger strike" in order to feed propaganda organs in the United States. Her husband's health was the last thing on her mind, acting as she was in accordance with the principle: the worse the better. The worse it is for the academician, the better it is for her.

A bigger provocation was planned for May. Sakharov was again assigned the role of "hunger striker," and Bonner the role of a "political refugee" in the U.S. Embassy, whence she would seek permission to enter the United States. To assist her in this, the academician concocted an "appeal to the U.S. Department and to the U.S. Ambassador in the USSR to grant Yelena Bonner asylum in the embassy."

From reports published in the press recently, it is known that the venture aimed at "hiding" Bonner in the U.S. Embassy failed. It was thwarted. At the same time Soviet law enforcement organs seized a bundle of inflammatory materials which Bonner intended to take to the U.S. Embassy.

Among them were also materials containing interesting information which throws additional light on the absurdity of speculation in the West concerning Sakharov and Bonner, and in particular the "precarious state" of their health.

It must be admitted that neither Sakharov nor Bonner is in an excellent state of health. Age and certain habits and inclinations have, of course, taken their toll, but not to such an extent as to make it necessary to raise a worldwide alarm. According to the latest medical checkup carried out at the end of April, Bonner's health is entirely satisfactory. There is nothing abnormal. Sakharov and his spouse are provided with skilled medical assistance. They do not lack the necessary medicines, either. And there is another fact which is significant. A year ago Sakharov was seen by a medical commission in connection with acquiring a driving license. The commission concluded: "Healthy in general, fit to drive a motor vehicle."

And there is Sakharov's own testimony. In one of the documents which were to have been handed over to the U.S. Embassy he says: "My own health is in fact entirely satisfactory. The authorities in Gorkiy are vigorously trying to provide me with the best medical assistance." Sakharov, of course, did not expect this admission of his to be made public. He thus badly let down his transatlantic patrons, who have organized their hostile campaign against the USSR precisely around appeals for "humane treatment" of the great martyr academician.

Let us return to Bonner's plans. Her main aim is -- as before -- to slip away to the West, albeit, as the saying goes, over her husband's dead body. At her bidding he issues instructions to the Americans "not to misdirect resources and attention" to anything else. "...the main, tragically important, and practically the only matter in which I require assistance is seeking permission for my wife to go abroad.

And certain people in Washington and other NATO capitals are raising a ballyhoo on account of Bonner. Do they know who they are taking care of? We believe they do. A shallow, embittered, and mercenary person prepared to sell and betray all and everything for personal gain. And they need her as a pretext to launch a game for bigger stakes -- political and ideological subversion against socialism.

Bonner has gone too far in her anti-Soviet actions. In overstepping bounds which under Soviet law no one is allowed to overstep, she must have known what consequences this could entail. As is known, Sakharov has been punished for his antisocial activities. Now the law enforcement organs have taken steps in accordance with the law with regard to Bonner too.

Bonner Health, Treatment Cited

LD181603 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 18 May 84

["The Sickly Imagination of Provocateurs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [no dateline -- as received] The state of health of Yelena Bonner, the wife of Academician Sakharov, has been discussed in great detail in the West lately.

Western propaganda is raising a clamour about the supposedly "dramatic" condition of Bonner who is in a "hopeless" state and for this reason must immediately leave for treatment abroad.

At the same time in the press and also from very high official restrums, in particular in the United States, contentions are being made that Bonner supposedly is under arrest and is being denied the necessary medical treatment.

All this is nothing but the sickly imagination of the organisers of a new anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. To begin with, until recently the "gravely ill" Bonner made regular shuttle trips between Gorkiy and Moscow and led a very active way of life, this boiling down mostly to professional exercises in anti-Sovietism.

One should think that the staffers of the American Embassy in Moscow, with whom this madam maintained ties during these days, may, if they have even if a bit of conscience, say that Bonner was in sound health when meeting them. A gravely sick person would find such voyages and such a flurry of activity clearly beyond his strength. Those, who are floating such allegations about Bonner's illness, obviously count on the lack of knowledge on the part of their readers and listerners, bidding to exploit in their particular way the theme of "mercy".

The next thing, medical assistance. Bonner, just as her husband, is being treated for free of charge (attention: messrs propagandists) at the best clinics of the city of Gorkiy and the central clinical hospital of the USSR Academy of Sciences, when it was necessary. These clinics use the services of most authoritative medical consultants. Thus, the physicians treating Bonner in the Gorkiy regional clinical hospital named after N.A. Semashko reported that Bonner's medical examination was carried out in the third week of last April.

For precision's sake, we will use medical terminology in quoting the medical conclusion: "No dynamic change on the cardiogram as compared with the preceding one has been found. No deviation from the norm has been found in echocardiography in the aorta and the mitral valve. The patient is in a satisfactory condition." Bonner, who was, incidentally, a physician herself, checked the diagnosis at outpatient clinic 7 of the administration of the self-sustained medical institutions of the Moscow City Soviet. The diagnosis was fully confirmed there.

At Bonner's request she was examined also by Dr.Sc. (medicine) G.G. Gelshtein, head of the functional diagnosis department of the Institute of Cardio-Vascular Surgery of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. Our correspondent interviewed Professor Gelshtein. This is what he had to say: "As a result of age factors, the patient suffers from a degree of coronary insufficiency. More than a year ago she had a local myocardial infarction."

"The condition has stabilised since that time, and I did not notice any worsening. Bonner's state of health is satisfactory. She is recommended prophylactic treatment, customary in our country, which takes into account all the latest achievements in cardiology."

Bonner thus receives the necessary treatment. But Bonner claims that her eye ailment can only be cured in Italy. Bonner was indeed operated on in the past at a private Italian ophthalmological clinic. Here is what a recent medical checkup of Bonner showed. According to Soviet specialists, the operation was made at a very low level, with a crude scar being left in the patient's eyeball. Our correspondent learnt this from a major authority on eye ailments, candidate of medical sciences E.F. Pristavko who consulted Bonner at her request. By the way, the doctor told us that operations, similar to the one Bonner had had in Italy, are carried out here at ordinary eye clinics, and at a higher level at that.

There is hardly any need to tell competent people in the West that many Soviet experts on eye surgery enjoy world-wide renown and, in accordance with Soviet laws, render any aid to our citizens in clinics free of charge.

How can one account in this case for the amount of interest that certain political figures in the West take in the treatment of Yelena Bonner? The explanation is that the case in point is not an ailment but political tricks of anti-Sovieteers of all hues and proportions. Not long ago the Soviet press has reported facts, testifying that, in accordance with a script prepared by U.S. special services, Bonner was to take refuge in the Embassy of the U.S.A. in Moscow and to remain there until Soviet authorities let her go abroad. In the meantime, acting through American newsmen, she would have kept adding oil to the fire which the enemies of the Soviet Union would like to fan up around this scandal-loving lady, Yelena Bonner, who claims to be acting on Sakharov's behalf. This part of the operation has failed. Now U.S. special services and their propaganda machinery embarked on its new phase.

Let it be known to all people of goodwill: The case in point is not a surgical operation but a scandalous political intrigue where anything goes in order to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union and kindle hatred among peoples.

[signed] TASS

DISSIDENT'S WIFE ARRESTED AT MOSCOW EMBASSY

NC212038 Paris AFP in English 2021 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 21 (AFP) -- Soviet Jewish dissident Mark Volchonok said today that his wife was arrested at the entrance to the French Embassy here last Thursday as she was attempting to deliver a plea for assistance in emigrating to Israel.

Mr. Volchonok, 54, said his wife, Natalya Khmel'nitskaya, who had been carrying a letter addressed to French President Francois Mitterrand, was that same day placed in Moscow's Kashenko psychiatric hospital, where she remains.

The dissident, a former Italian interpreter who since 1976 has twice been refused permission to emigrate to Israel, said his 53-year-old wife was arrested by a militiaman at the embassy gate on the pretext that special permission was required to enter a diplomatic mission.

The Helsinki Accords on Security and Cooperation in Europe guarantee free access to diplomatic missions.

No immediate comment was available from the French Embassy here.

Mr. Volchonok and Mrs. Khmel'nitskaya are seeking to emigrate to Israel with their son, Pavel, 19.

The dissident said his letter to the French president said in part: "Our only crime has been in wanting to permanently leave this country, where our life has long been unbearable, in no longer wanting to live in a society whose past we have always condemned, whose present we do not accept, and in whose future we have no faith."

Terming himself a "hostage" of the Soviet Union, Mr. Volchonok called for application of "the universally recognized principles of humanism and respect for human rights and liberties."

President Mitterrand is due to make an official visit to Moscow, possibly in the latter part of next month, according to reports in Paris.

He recently said, in reference to the affair of Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov, that the French conception of human rights varied "neither according to latitude, nor circumstance."

Mr. Volchonok, who is fluent in Italian and French, said he was refused admission both to Moscow's Lomonossov University in 1948 and to the Maurice Thorez Language Institute, because he was a Jew.

In 1976 he quit his job with the Soviet tourist bureau, Intourist, to make his first application for emigration, which was rejected a year later on the pretext that his membership in the Communist Party precluded his permanently leaving the USSR.

His second request, in 1982, was rejected on the reasoning that he had no blood relatives in Israel.

Mr. Volchonok said his letter to the French president noted that he and his wife had committed "no crime," were "holders of no state secret," and were "guilty of no act that might serve as an objective reason for a refusal" of his request to emigrate.

BRIEFS

GORSHKOV BUST IN KOLOMNA -- A bronze bust of Sergey Georgiyevich Gorshkov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, commander-in-chief of the Navy, deputy USSR minister of defense, admiral of the fleet of the Soviet Union, was unveiled in Kolomna, a town near Moscow today. He has made a big contribution to the development and construction of the Navy and is carrying out a great deal of varied military and theoretical work. Representatives of the labor collectives of the town and rayon, garrison servicemen, military commanders, Army and Navy veterans have gathered here to mark the festive occasion. Comrade Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom attended. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 19 May 84 LD]

TURKMENISTAN PARTY, ECONOMIC AKTIV -- A meeting of the party and economic aktiv of Turkmenistan took place in Ashkhabad today. Tasks on fulfilling the Food Program in light of the directives of the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex and directives and recommendations of Comrade Chernenko were examined. In the speech delivered by Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Communist Party of the republic and in other speeches it was noted that the republic agro-industrial complex now has a good material and technical base and is well provided with land resources. More than R500 million in capital investments were directed towards developing its industries last year. The main attention at the meeting was paid to issues of improving economic activities of farms. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 19 May 84 LD]

PELSHE PLAQUE IN VOLGOGRAD -- A memorial plaque with a bas-relief portrait of Arvid Yanovich Pelshe was unveiled today in the Hero City of Volgograd, on the street which bears his name, in accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on perpetuating the memory of the prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state. A meeting took place, at which representatives of party, local authority and public organizations and of labor collectives spoke. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 May 84 LD]

QUARTERLY INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PUBLISHED

PM211331 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21, May 84 (Signed to Press 14 May 84) p 6

[Unattributed report: "USSR Industry in the First 4 Months of 1984"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received the following USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the results of industry's performance during January-April 1984.

The 4-month plan for output sales, labor productivity growth, and production of the majority of main product types has been fulfilled.

The total volume of industrial output increased 4.9 percent compared to the corresponding period of last year.

Over the same period labor productivity rose 4.6 percent.

The January-April plan for output sales and labor productivity growth was fulfilled by 102 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all industrial ministries and union republics.

The data for the ministries' plan fulfillment in terms of output sales and growth rates in production and labor productivity are as follows:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Output Sales Plan for January-April	January-April 1984 as Percentage of January-April 1983 Production	
		Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	101	108	107
Oil Industry	100.5	100.3	98
Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry	101	103	103
Gas Industry	103	108	105
Coal Industry	102	102	102
Ferrous Metallurgy	102	103	104
Nonferrous Metallurgy	102	105	105
Chemical Industry	102	108	108
Mineral Fertilizer Production	102	105	104
Power Machine Building	102	109	111
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	104	105
Electrical Equipment Industry	103	105	108
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	108	109
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	103	107	108
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	102	106	109
Automotive Industry	103	105	105
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	106	107
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production	105	107	109
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	103	104	106

Machine Building for Light and			
Food Industry and Household Appliances	102	104	106
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood			
Processing Industry	102	105	105
Construction Materials Industry	101	103	104
Light Industry	102	101	103
Food Industry	103	103	103
Fruit and Vegetable Farming	104	108	107
Meat and Dairy Industry	105	107	106
Fish Industry	106	105	105
Procurements	104	106	103
Medical Industry	101	107	107
Main Administration of the			
Microbiological Industry	102	109	107

The plan fulfillment indicators for output sales and production growth rates by union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction) are as follows:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of January-April Output Sales Plan	January-April 1984 as Percentage of January- April 1983 in Terms of Production Volume
RSFSR	102	104.7
Ukrainian SSR	103	104.7
Belorussian SSR	103	106.6
Uzbek SSR	102	104.4
Kazakh SSR	102	103.5
Georgian SSR	102	106.7
Azerbaijan SSR	102	105.1
Lithuanian SSR	103	106.7
Moldavian SSR	104	102.9
Latvian SSR	103	104.5
Kirghiz SSR	103	107.8
Tajik SSR	103	105.1
Armenian SSR	103	106.4
Turkmen SSR	104	102.0
Estonian SSR	102	104.4

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

Types of Output	Output Produced		January-April 1984 as Percentage of January-April 1983
	April 1984	January-April 1984	
Electricity, billion kwh	121	528	107
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	50.9	204	99.9
Gas, billion cubic meters	47.6	194	109
Coal, million metric tons	60.7	246	99.7
Steel, million metric tons	12.9	51.9	102
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	8.9	36.2	103
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.6	6.3	100.4
Iron ore, million metric tons	20.6	81.3	100.8
Mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100-percent nutrient) million metric tons	2.6	10.3	104

Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units), thousand metric tons	48.4	201	105
Caustic soda, thousand metric tons	242	1,013	106
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.0	8.5	102
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	0.4	1.7	113
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	119	479	109
Tires, millions	5.4	21.8	103
A.C. electric motors, million kw	4.6	18.3	102
Metal cutting machine tools, million rubles	195	789	110
those with numerical program control	58.3	234	124
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	55.0	224	103
Automatic manipulators with program control (industrial robots), thousands	0.9	4.1	166
Instruments, automation equip- ment, and spares, billion rubles	0.4	1.5	106
Computer equipment and spares, billion rubles	0.3	1.2	113
Petroleum equipment, million rubles	17.8	73.9	103
Chemical equipment and spares, million rubles	73.7	292	106
Manufacturing equipment and spares for light and food industry, million rubles	140	558	107
Mainline diesel locomotives, million horsepower	0.3	1.3	102
Mainline electric locomotives, million horsepower	0.3	1.3	102
Mainline freightcars, thousands	4.9	20.2	100.8
Tractors, million horsepower	4.3	17.0	102
Agricultural machinery, billion rubles	0.3	1.2	104
Machinery and equipment for animal husbandry and feed production, million rubles	223	854	107
Grain-harvesting combines, thousands	10.0	40.7	104
Excavators, thousands	3.5	14.2	100.8
Timber (excluding small timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	21.0	117	105
Paper, million metric tons	0.5	2.0	104
of which, newsprint billion square meters	2.6	10.7	106
Cement, million metric tons	10.9	42.8	102
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output from subsidiary enter- prises), million cubic meters	9.4	36.3	103
Fabrics of all types, billion square meters	1.0	4.0	104

Knitted outerwear and underwear, million items	144	573	103
Leather footwear, million pairs	69.0	268	103
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.6	3.1	109
Sausage products, million metric tons	0.3	1.1	103
Edible fish products including canned fish, billion rubles	0.5	2.1	104
Animal fats (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	111	344	107
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	2.4	9.3	105
Margarine products (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	131	540	100.7
Vegetable oil (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	206	930	98
Clocks and watches, millions	5.6	22.6	97
China and earthenware, million rubles	76.0	304	104
Radio receivers, millions	0.8	3.1	102
Television sets, millions	0.7	3.0	105
of which, color sets	0.3	1.2	108
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	0.5	1.9	97
of which, those with a capacity of 200 liters and over	0.2	1.0	108
Washing machines thousands	0.4	1.5	107
Cars, thousands	112	447	102
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	97.6	392	103
Furniture, billion rubles	0.6	2.5	106

Commentary on Summary

As the published summary shows, the 4-month plan for output sales volume, labor productivity growth, and output of most main types of products has been fulfilled. All union republics and industrial ministries coped with their targets. A significant quantity of gas, coal, and iron ore was extracted in excess of the plan, and there was above-plan output of metal products, mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and yarns, tires, instruments, automation equipment, computers, manufacturing equipment, cars, tractors and other agricultural equipment, and consumer goods.

The total volume of industrial production increased 4.9 percent by comparison with January-April of last year, and labor productivity in industry increased 4.6 percent in the same period; the latter factor accounted for 96 percent of the increase in production as against 90 percent according to the annual plan estimates.

There has been an increase in the output of metal-cutting machine tools with numerical program control, industrial robots, automation equipment, computers, and other advanced types of products meant for the mechanization and automation of production and the introduction of economical and resource-saving technological processes.

Growth has been achieved in gas extraction and electricity generation by the fuel and energy sectors; in construction materials and chemical fiber production by the chemical industry; in color television sets and large capacity refrigerators production by the machine building industry; in furniture production by the timber processing industry; and in meat, wholemilk products, and animal fats production by the food industry sectors.

The 1984 socialist pledges for labor productivity growth and reduction of the prime costs of production are being fulfilled.

Production growth above the industry-wide level has been achieved by industry in Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, and Armenia.

The level achieved in fulfilling the labor productivity growth plan is lower than that needed to fulfill the socialist pledges given for the year in the USSR Ministries of Petroleum Industry, Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and Construction Materials; the level in fulfilling the plan for reducing the prime costs of production is lower than that needed (according to data for the first quarter) in the USSR Ministries of Light Industry, Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, Food Industry, and several others. A considerable number of associations and enterprises failing to fulfill the targets and pledges for labor productivity growth and reduction of the prime costs of production can be found within the systems of other industrial ministries.

The petroleum extraction plan and additional targets set for the period under review have not been fulfilled, and this is due to delays in the oil wells' transition to mechanized extraction methods, their maintenance, and the commissioning of new oilfields.

For the country as a whole, plan levels were not achieved in the production of sulfuric acid; the production of a number of economical types of metal products by ferrous metallurgy; blast furnace and steel smelting equipment by heavy and transport machine building; large electrical machinery by the electrical equipment industry; slate by the construction materials industry; and linen fabrics by light industry. Additional targets were not fully reached for the production of timber and large-size lumber; the plan and additional targets for lumber output have not been fulfilled.

Pledges for product deliveries to consumers have not been fully fulfilled. The largest lags in the fulfillment of contract obligations were allowed to occur in the associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministries of Production of Mineral Fertilizers, Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and Fruit and Vegetable Farming, which underdelivered output worth over R400 million due for delivery under contracts and orders.

Serious shortcomings exist in the utilization of the production potential that has been created. Production failed to materialize in the first quarter of this year from the new capacities commissioned in 1983 at Mogilev's "Elektrodvigatel" plant, which belongs to the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry; the Sterlitamak plant for construction machinery belonging to the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building; and Odessa's dairy canning combine for dried children's dairy products belonging to the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry. For many years now there has been no substantial increase in the shift coefficient of metal-working equipment in the machine building industry, especially of highly productive equipment with numerical program control.

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed USSR ministers and heads of departments and union republic councils of ministers to eliminate the existing shortcomings in economic activity and to make up the lag permitted to occur in the production of

various types of output during the second quarter, to ensure steady and uninterrupted work at all associations, enterprises, construction sites, and organizations under their jurisdiction, and to aim for further increase in the growth rates of production and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets and of counterplans and socialist pledges adopted by the labor collectives.

Enterprises, associations, and all economic organs must analyze in detail the causes of the lag that has occurred, bring all existing reserves into operation, and aim at fulfilling and overfulfilling the targets and pledges for 1984.

LATVIAN LIGHT INDUSTRY DISREGARDS LABOR LAWS

PM181431 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 18 May 1984 in its morning Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "In the Union Republic Councils of Ministers" and the headline "Substitute for Vital Action: What the Violation of the Law on Labor Collectives Led to in the Latvian Light Industry Ministry" a 1,500-word Riga dispatch by its own correspondent Ye. Vostrukhov on the poor approach taken to the law on labor collectives in Latvian light industry sectors in general and specific cases of violation of this law. He cites the case of the Rigas Tekstils Plant, which illegally distributed housing for which Deputy Minister T. Fedotov was criticized. Many other decisions, Vostrukhov goes on, about "working conditions and production" are taken "without consultation" with the labor collective, and this has led to "poor discipline" and "low productivity" in what was previously a leading enterprise. Similar "indifference" to the law on labor collectives is evident in other enterprises, and this has affected the sector as a whole. The whole approach, Vostrukhov goes on, is often wrong, with the emphasis on "administration" and "paperwork" instead of the "vital organizational work in shops, teams, and sectors" that the new law demands. The discussion held on this issue in the Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium, Vostrukhov concludes, will "promote the growth of working people's initiative and activeness in managing production matters."

AIR DEFENSE GENERAL ROMANOV DIES IN LINE OF DUTY

PM211759 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Obituary of S.F. Romanov]

[Excerpts] Hero of the Soviet Union Semen Fedorovich Romanov has died suddenly at the age of 62 in the performance of his official duties. He devoted all his conscious life to selfless service of the Soviet motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1942.

S.F. Romanov was born 7 May 1922 in the village of Zhukovo in Kaluga Oblast's Ugodsko-Zavodskiy Rayon.

In the postwar period, S.F. Romanov held a number of responsible posts among the troops and in the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces. He was first deputy of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; chief of the Air Defense Forces Main Staff and first deputy commander in chief and member of the Military Council of the Air Defense Forces; and representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, A.I. Koldunov, I.N. Shkadov, S.F. Akhromeyev, A.I. Gribkov, V.I. Varennikov, M.M. Kozlov, V.N. Dutov, A.N. Katrich, N.I. Khovrin, V.N. Verevkin-Rakhalskiy, I.A. Fabrikov, S.A. Bobylev, Ye.S. Yurasov, I.M. Maltsev, A.M. Zvartsev, G.T. Khoreshko, B.V. Bochkov, N.D. Grebennikov, A.G. Smirnov, Yu.V. Votintsev, N.I. Moskvitelev, Yu.T. Chesnokov, A.I. Khyupenen, Ye.V. Kalashnikov, D.P. Syrkashev.

DISABLED SOLDIER INJURED ABROAD RECOVERS

PM181002 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 18 May 1984 carries on pages 1 and 4 a 3,000-word I. Morozov report from Cherkassy on the determination of a disabled military veteran to live a normal and useful life. Published under the rubric "Soviet Character" and the headline "Coming Back," the report tells the story of Senior Guards Lieutenant Sergey Chervonopiskiy, who, while carrying out his "international duty"-- the report does not say where -- lost both legs in November 1981 when a mine exploded underneath his armored personnel carrier. Despite a gloomy prognosis, Morozov writes, Chervonopiskiy displayed great strength of character in learning to walk again with the aid of artificial limbs and eventually became Komsomol gorkom organizational department chief [zavorg]. The report praises the attitudes of his local party and Komsomol committees in rendering him help when he needed it (by providing an apartment meeting his particular needs despite the fact that this meant bending the regulations slightly) but without making allowances for his handicap, an attitude which, Morozov writes, encouraged Chervonopiskiy in his determination to make a success of his job.